FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Vol III No 035 *20 February 1980*

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CORRESPONDENT NOTES DIFFERING APPROACHES AT DISARMAMENT TALKS

LD191747 Moscow TASS in English 1733 GMT 19 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Geneva, February 19, TASS--TASS correspondent Georgiy Dragunov reports: Two weeks have passed since the beginning of the session of the Disarmament Committee, a session which is assuming special importance now in the conditions of a sharp step-up of the arms race by imperialist circles and increased tension. The Soviet Union has brought to this session committee concrete and constructive proposals on a wide range of disarmament problems. The proposals put forward by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev in his speech in Berlin on October 6, 1979 offer a good example of the Soviet Union's concern for making military detente a living reality. The Foreign Ministers' Committee of the Warsaw Treaty countries made recently proposals on various aspects of disarmament. A few days ago, Poland suggested holding in Warsaw a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe.

Guiding themselves by the decisions of the Havana conference, the delegations of a number of non-aligned countries in the Disarmament Committee also came out for effective steps to stop the arms race and to attain disarmament and put forward useful proposals for achieving this aim. All this creates a good basis for productive talks and for progress in the committee's work.

The Western powers took a different approach to the disarmament talks. Statements by the delegates of the USA, Britain, the FRG, Italy and other NATO countries indicate that the Western countries are in effect trying to block the committee's work, to make it difficult for the committee to draft agreements on problems of vital importance to the whole of mankind. Instead of discussing concrete disarmament proposals on their merits, the delegates of NATO countries raise questions which have nothing in common with the session agenda and are trying to justify NATO's policy of stepping up the arms race, especially the race in the manufacture of nuclear missiles.

Special mention should be made by China's demagogic and obstructionist position. Beijing's representative on the committee actually solidarized with the Western countries in justifying the arms race and made gross anti-Soviet outbursts. The delegate of Mongolia stressed in this connection that the Chinese leadership is openly following a policy of strengthening military alliance with NATO while certain Western states are meeting China in its striving to gain access to uptodate types of arms. Beijing's policy is directed against detente, peace and disarmament, and to fulfilling China's hegemonistic aspirations. It is only natural that such an approach by the West and China should create new obstacles to curbing the arms race and hampers the committee's work. These manoeuvres by opponents of disarmament, preventing a solution of urgent questions, were exposed by Soviet delegate Viktor Israelyan.

The committee adopted today an agenda which includes such items as termination of the nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament, prohibition of chemical weapons and new weapons of mass annihilation.

USSR, U.S., UK DELEGATIONS MEET IN GENEVA 19 FEB

LD191536 Moscow TASS in English 1505 GMT 19 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Geneva, February 19, TASS--Delegations of the USSR, the United States and the United Kingdom had a meeting here today at the talks aimed at drafting a treaty on the general and complete prohibition of nuclear weapon tests.

OBSERVER SCORES NASIRI'S MEETINGS IN AMERICA, EGYPT

LD191426 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1245 GMT 19 Feb 80 LD

["The Truth Will Out"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 19 February, TASS--TASS observer Konstantin Ivanov writes:

It may be coincidence or not, but R. Maddox, assistant to the U.S. President, met Zia Nasiri, one of the leaders of bandit formations, on the same day that Egypt's defense minister officially announced that Egypt was training groups of Afghan rebels to carry out sabotage and subversion operations against Afghanistan. Apparently this is no accident. Attention is drawn to this by the American paper Washington POST, which notes that the CIA supplies arms to counterrevolutionary bands in Afghanistan. Moreover, it is pointed out that the United States rendered support to Afghan counterrevolutionaries prior to the introduction of a Soviet military contingent into Afghanistan. The paper points out that this was disclosed by Senator Bayh in a television interview on 9 January this year in which he said that the United States had taken "some steps"--after the Afghan revolution of 1978--to assist those "who waged a struggle against the pro-Soviet government."

Senator Bayh is knowledgable man since he deals in the U.S. Senate with matters pertaining to the intelligence services. The above-mentioned assistant to the U.S. President who met one of the leaders of Afghan bandit formations is no stranger to the CIA either.

And who is Zia Nasiri, to whom they showed such kindness in the White House and for whom they provided the opportunity of addressing journalists in one of the most expensive hotels in Washington? His political face can be assessed on the fact that setting out the counterrevolutionary program of the so-called "council" of Afghan rebels which he heads, he stated that he would like to obtain rifles and ammunition from the United States for no more and no less than $40 million to continue the armed struggle against the lawful Government of Afghanistan.

Nasiri kept thanking the Government of Egypt for significant assistance to his grouping in the struggle against the Afghan Government. He also stated that the assistant to the U.S. President promised him he would report to Carter about their talk without delay.

Nasiri comes from a rich Afghan family. His father was one of the chiefs of intelligence under the old regimes, including the royal one. He studied and worked in the United States and obtained American citizenship there. Recently, he worked in New York in the area of criminal investigation. One has to admit: He is just the right sort of "leader of the Afghan liberation movement!"

But there is a third link in the chain: Israel. The meetings of As-Sadat and his entourage--in particular Minister of State Mansur Hasan--with the ringleaders of the Afghan mercenary bands making incursions into Afghanistan from Pakistan's territory, were held in Aswan at a time when Israeli Prime Minister Begin was there. The Egyptians held talks with the hirelings about setting up military training bases in Egypt, and the above-mentioned Nasiri met the Israeli delegation there and had contacts with Begin's entourage. Moreover, the question of granting military aid to the mercenaries waging a struggle against the legal Government of Afghanistan was discussed in detail--and consulting a map of the area--at the meeting between As-Sadat and Begin.

It was not by accident that Begin, in his statement on the results of the meetings in Aswan, spoke of complete solidarity with As-Sadat's intention "to actively join in rendering practical assistance to insurgents" and "did not exclude the participation of Israel itself in this assistance."

And here the triangle of Washington, Zionist Egypt and Tel Aviv closes. It amounts to one thing: The activation of armed activities and the training of bands of mercenaries waging a struggle against the lawful Government of Afghanistan.

This is food for thought for those who in recent times let themselves be carried away by rhetoric about the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. They should give thought to what is the cause and what is the effect. It is now becoming clear what the young Afghan state is up against, the state which is being opposed by the united front of reactionary states whose base for invasion is Pakistan.

U.S. ROLE IN ORGANIZING AFGHAN AGGRESSION SCORED

LD191746 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 19 Feb 80 LD

[Oleg Nikolayev commentary]

[Text] New facts witnessing to the expansion of aggression against Afghanistan by the United States are coming to light. With this aggression in view, as is evident from press reports, the United States is delivering various types of arms to bandits and saboteurs and also to other interventionists carrying out direct military action against the Afghan people. The exercise of transferring arms to the mercenaries--Oleg Nikolayev, international affairs writer, comments--is carried out by the CIA by decision of a Special Coordinating Committee of the National Security Council. According to the Washington POST, U.S. arms supplies considerably supplement the aid previously given to the mercenaries. It suffices to recall that soon after the April revolution plans for military strikes against Democratic Afghanistan began to be drawn up and carried out. It was as soon as this that the United States decided to give every possible support to the forces of the counterrevolution.

The administration's attempts to conceal or disguise its role as organizer of aggressive actions against Afghanistan have clearly misfired. This is shown in particular by the attention paid in Washington to a certain Zia Khan Nasiri, who poses as one of the leaders of the Afghan counterrevolutionaries. He was received in the White House and had a conversation with one of the President's aides. There was discussion of military and other assistance to the mercenaries. The White House made an unsuccessful attempt to hide the very fact of this meeting, to say nothing of the administration's intentions with regard to this person. Such nervousness on the part of the White House became understandable after it was discovered that Nasiri is in fact an American of Afghan nationality who has been involved in criminal investigation work in the U.S. emigration service. The Americans would like to assign him the role of leader of the Afghan liberation movement. But the U.S. protege himself divulged that which the officials in Washington had preferred to keep quiet, thereby arousing the perceptible annoyance of the White House. And it is no accident; all these facts disclose the mechanism of the United States' interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan, including armed interference.

MOSCOW PERSIAN ON CARTER PRESS CONFERENCE

NC161904 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 16 Feb 80 NC

[Vera Lebedeva commentary]

[Text] In his remarks during his regularly scheduled press conference, the U.S. President used every means and excuse in an attempt to justify the intervention of American imperialism in Iran's domestic affairs. For example, Carter was asked what he thought of the fact that in 1953 the U.S. Government placed the shah on the throne in opposition to the will and wishes of the Iranian people. Carter replied: Yes. This is an old story now, and it is not appropriate to discuss the integrity of incidents that happened 30 years ago.

There is no point of argument. With the help of the CIA, Dr Mossadeq's legal government was actually overthrown a long time ago. But the wounds which were opened in Iran on that day continue to hurt and bleed today.

The American Government returned the shah, who had fled the country from fear of the people, to Iran. They established the pro-American Government of General Zahedi and extended the shahs despotic regime for another 25 years.

Mohammad Reza Pahlavi--the obedient servant of his transoceanic masters and the executioner of the Iranian nation--placed Iran's patriots under bloody torture and torment with the help of thousands of American military advisers, trampled upon Iran's independence and sovereignty, and followed a foreigh policy in conformity with the interests of American imperialism.

The people's splendid revolution, the glorious anniversary of which was celebrated some days ago, put an end to the shah's despotic reign in Iran. But the active plotting and intrigues by American imperialists against Iran still continue. For instance, America is trying to break the will of the Iranian nation and to impose the solution which it wants on the Iranian nation.

President Carter's above-mentioned press conference indicates all these points. For instance, Carter made overt claims on the oil of Iran and other Persian Gulf nations, saying that the United States will employ all possible means to attain its goals. It seems that those on the other side of the ocean do not want to understand, in any way, that Iran's black gold belongs to the Iranian nation and that only the Iranian nation has the right to use it as it wishes and according to its interests, but not in the way which prevailed during the shahs regime--that is, for the sake of the interests of the American companies.

As in all his past interviews, Carter once again paid great lipservice to the need to respect international laws. His words imply that the United States has always observed international law. However, no legal grounds can be found for American Government acts against Iran such as threatening Iran with economic and other sanctions and the dispatching of America's largest armada to Iranian coasts. By violating all international laws, the American President is obstinately refusing to satisfy Iran's legitimate demand. Iran wants the extradition of the deposed shah to Iran for a trial and punishment and it wants the wealth which he has robbed and plundered from Iran to be returned to the Iranian people.

In general, the U.S. President's press conference was further proof of the U.S. Governments anti-Iranian policy.

CARTER: 'WILL NEVER APOLOGIZE' TO IRAN

LD201104 Moscow TASS in English 1029 GMT 20 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Washington, February 20, TASS--President Carter reaffirmed that the USA will never apologize "for its past actions in Iran." This was stated by members of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress, who met at dinner in the White House yesterday with the President of the USA. Iran is known to demand, as one of the conditions for the release of hostages held at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, that the USA should itself condemn its sordid policy in that country, where for many years it high-handedly interfered in internal affairs and gave all-round support to the criminal shah regime.

CARTER DOCTRINE 'BEGINNING TO OPERATE' IN NEAR EAST

LD191403 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Feb 80 p 5 LD

[Vladimir Bolshakov article under the rubric "Commentator's Column": "Gendarme Ways"]

[Text] Official spokesmen for the U.S. administration have announced in Washington that President Carter has decided to send 1,800 marines to the Arabian Sea region. They will be sent there by mid-March aboard four landing ships, which will join the U.S. Navy task force comprising over 20 warships which has been in the region on full combat alert for almost 3 months now.

And so one more step is being taken on the path of escalating tension in the Arabian Sea and Persian Gulf region. The "Carter doctrine" about which the U.S. press has been sounding off so noisly recently is to all appearances beginning to operate. The point of this "doctrine" in the Near East is obvious--to prevent social changes inconvenient to the United States in a region which Washington has proclaimed a U.S. "sphere of vital interests." Here the U.S. foreign policy strategists mean, above all, oil.

With a view to strengthening its strategic positions Washington has recently undertaken a series of extensive military preparations. The Pentagon's attention is directed primarily toward basing the interventionist "quick reaction corps," marine assault landing units and support forces, including aircraft and a fleet, and insuring their material and technical backup in the region. In this connection paramount significance is attached to strengthening ties with Israel and Egypt, which have expressed their readiness to grant the United States bases on their terirtory. Its leaders' recent statements attest that Israel is not averse to taking advantage of the aggravated Near East situation to perpetuate its occupation of Arab lands with U.S. aid and hinder the creation of a Palestinian state. Large amounts of money are earmarked for expanding the base on Diego Garcia Island in the Indian Ocean.

In the search for launch pads for future acts of intervention, of which not only Iran, but other Persian Gulf countries could be the target, Pentagon and State Department emissaries have made a series of inspection tours of the region. So far their fruits are meager. Only in Oman has the United States succeeded in obtaining agreement to greater access for U.S. aid and naval forces to military sites in this strategically important country, in particular to the Al-Masirah Air Base and Masqat Port.

Except for Egypt and Oman, the other Arab countries of the region are reluctant to have any U.S. bases on their territory despite the generous promises of "aid" and intimidation with the mythical "Soviet threat."

The buildup of U.S. military presence in the region cannot fail to alarm the Arab countries and Indian Ocean littoral states, especially in the light of Washington's recent actions aimed at sharply aggravating the international situation and fueling the arms race.

U.S. AWARE OF ISRAELI PLANS FOR AGGRESSION AGAINST SYRIA

LD151424 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 15 Feb 80 LD

[Text] The U.S. Defense Department is aware of aggression being planned against Syria by Israel, the Saudi paper ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT reports, quoting well-informed sources in Washington. In the past few weeks, Israeli propaganda has been churning out rumors of an alleged increased threat to Israel's security from Syria. Under this pretext, Israeli forces are being brought to a higher degree of combat readiness and are being concentrated in the area of the occupied Golan Heights. The paper reports that Israel intends to begin military operations in southern Lebanon, where with the aid of the Lebanese separatists under the command of Haddad, they are trying to provoke armed clashes which would then escalate into widespread military operations involving the Syrian contingents in Lebanon.

PENTAGON SEEKS TO DRAW NORWAY INTO MILITARY PREPARATIONS

LD201001 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Feb 80 p 3 LD

[TASS observer V. Serov article: "Contrary to Reason"]

[Text] As UPI reports, citing Pentagon officials, an American aircraft carrier force consisting of three ships with 1,500 marines, helicopters and landing facilities on board will leave for Norway in the near future. It will take part in the March maneuvers of the armed forces of seven NATO countries codenamed Ancrac Express.

That is only one of the facts which indicate the American military's increased activity in north Europe, particularly Norway. Also among such facts are the American-Norwegian talks, which have now entered the final stage, on the deployment on Norwegian territory of a large quantity of American weapons and military hardware, sufficient to equip the brigade of marines which the United States intends to send into that country "in the event of a crisis."

All this indicates that the Pentagon would clearly like to draw Norway even more deeply into the sphere of its military preparations and, apparently, use its territory as an arena for NATO "muscle flexing" in north Europe. In this connection a number of questions must occur to the democratic public in Norway as well as in the other Scandinavian countries. How can the agreement now being prepared on creating dumps of American armaments in Norway be reconciled with that country's official policy of the nondeployment of foreign military bases on its territory in peacetime?

How can that agreement and the planned NATO show of strength in close proximity to the Soviet borders be reconciled with repeated statements from the Norwegian side on their interest in maintaining stability and the lowest possible level of tension in north Europe? Finally, how can all that be reconciled with the spirit of the Final Act of the all-European conference signed in Helsinki, which envisages, in particular, not only the nonuse of force but also renunciation of the threat of force, and also peaceful cooperation among all states?

WASHINGTON REACHES AGREEMENT WITH PARAGUAY ON SHAH

LD191546 Moscow TASS in English 1515 GMT 19 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Panama City, February 19, TASS--Parallel to the talks concerning the release of staff members of the American Embassy who are being held in Tehran, the United States administration, as it has become known here, is now conducting talks with the Government of Panama pressing from [as received] assurances from it that Panama will not extradite the former Iranian shah on demand of the Government of Iran or anybody else.

In the event of a "contingency" Washington has reached agreement with Stroessner's regime in Paraguay which has assured the American authorities about the "guaranteed possibility" for the former shah to travel from Panama to Paraguay.

MILITARY ASSISTANCE TO EL SALVADOR CRITICIZED

LD191014 Moscow TASS in English 0955 GMT 19 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Mexico City, February 19, TASS--As it became known here, the Carter administration pursuing its policy of backing anti-popular regimes in countries of the region, takes military measures in support of the ruling junta in El Salvador. The Carter administration envisages, specifically, the granting of military credits to the junta to the sum of about eight million dollars meant for the purchases of U.S. weapons to suppress the progressive forces in El Salvador. Groups of American advisers will be sent to El Salvador to organize training of the intelligence units in El Salvador, as well as training of the armed forces and their technical maintenance. According to the same reports, for the purpose of distracting the attention of the public from the actions of the Carter administration clearly aimed at interference in internal affairs of El Salvador, Zbigniew Brzezinski recommended to the government to hold talks with a number of other governments so as to impart an international nature to the military assistance to the junta in El Salvador. Specifically, as it was noted here, the Carter administration made such a request to the Government of the FRG.

CANADIAN DUPLICITY IN AIDING AMERICANS' ESCAPE ASSAILED

LD152118 Moscow TASS in English 2045 GMT 15 Feb 80 LD

[Text] New York, February 15, TASS--The Foreign Ministry of Iran has sent a note to K. Waldheim, the U.N. secretary general, protesting against the illegal actions of Canada which arranged for the illegal departure of six Americans from Iran. As is known, this "operation" involved the issuance of false Canadian passports to Americans and the forgery of official Iranian visas by the order of Canadian Prime Minister Clark and U.S. President Carter. This example of double facedness shows that the Government of Canada only pays lip service to the principles of international law and that it uses any means for securing internal political gains. The Foreign Ministry of Iran cannot but qualify this action as a serious violation of trust and gross abuse of the diplomatic privileges accorded to the Canadian Embassy, a violation of the sovereignty and gross interference by the Canadian Embassy in Tehran in the internal affairs of the country, interference sanctioned by the Government of Canada.

It is stressed in the letter that Canada's position is typical of the approach of imperialist powers to third-world countries.

It is well known that the problem of hostages arose because our people are protesting in the present revolutionary situation against the systematic violation of international law by the U.S. Government and its disregard of our national rights and aspirations in the course of a quarter century beginning with the coup which was engineered by the CIA in August, 1953.

BRAGIN ASSAILS CANADA FOR COPYING U.S. FOREIGN POLICY

LD151113 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Feb 80 p 5 LD

[Correspondent N. Bragin dispatch: "In Washington's Wake: The Canadian Government Is Acting to the Detriment of Its National Interests"]

[Text] Ottawa, February--Having recently lost Parliament's confidence, Canada's Conservative government on the threshold of the new general elections scheduled for 18 February, is seeking to enlist the support of the most reactionary forces within the country and beyond, above all in the United States. A commentator for the newspaper THE CITIZEN, C. Lynch, admits that Canadian Prime Minister J. Clark is following in the steps of the U.S. President, for whom the events surrounding Afghanistan serve the interests of this election struggle.

"Both President Jimmy Carter and Prime Minister Joe Clark," C. Lynch writes, "are using 'the communist peril' as their main trump card in the election campaigns."

Canada's Conservative government unconditionally supported Washington's discriminatory measures aimed at aggravating Soviet-U.S. relations and resurrecting a cold war climate in the international arena.

As though following a command the bourgeois press here has mounted an anti-Soviet campaign which grossly distorts the USSR's peace-loving foreign policy course.

Canadians are not surprised by the "unanimity" of the leading newspapers and journals here. It is well known here that they either belong to companies in which American capital rules or are maintained from CIA funds. Something else is attracting attention: the readiness of government figures and organizations to supply the reactionary press with astonishing statements and sensations of an overtly anti-Soviet nature.

It is evidently no accident that this same C. Lynch has considered it necessary to indicate to the present Conservative leadership that the idea of the growing "Soviet threat in the world" was obviously borrowed from the baggage of U.S. politicians. "In our country," C. Lynch notes, "not a single leading political party has ever addressed the subject of the 'Soviet threat.' Even at the height of the cold war Canada strove to bypass this issue. Among East European circles we have always been numbered among those who advocate detente."

Realistically-minded politicians in Ottawa believe that the deviation of J. Clark's government from the course towards establishing friendly relations with the USSR and the other socialist countries can do nothing but harm to the country's national interests. On the basis of many years' experience the Canadians have become convinced of the fruitfulness and mutually advantageous nature of all-round cooperation with the USSR.

The shift in the country's foreign policy effected by the Conservatives recently undermines the basis of what has been done in bilateral relations thanks to joint efforts by the USSR and Canada. Following in the dangerous wake of the course now being steered by the U.S. President toward undermining detente, the Ottawa government has embarked on a series of blatantly thoughtless unilateral actions, declaring its intention to curb the growth of Soviet-Canadian trade and not to renew credit agreements. A statement was made recently on the rejection of the 7-year Soviet-Canadian agreement on sports exchanges. The press has published reports on the possibility of halting the Canadian research center's cooperation with Soviet scientific institutions--cooperation which has developed considerably in the past 20 years.

The Conservatives acted in the unenviable role of inciters when they made the absurd suggestion that the summer Olympics be transferred to Montreal. The leadership of the Montreal City Council called the very idea "stupid." However, official Canadian Government representatives are continuing their intrigues, evidently seeking to please Washington at any price. The task is a disreputable and hopeless one: After all not only the Canadian sporting world, including the country's Olympic committee, but also the overwhelming majority of Canadians believe it is intolerable that White House politicians should interfere in the destiny of the international Olympic movement.

A public opinion poll carried out recently by the CTV television company showed that the Conservatives' prestige in the country has now dropped to its lowest level: 51 percent of those polled confirmed that if the parliamentary elections were held now they would vote for the Liberal Party headed by P. Trudeau and only 31 percent would vote for the Conservatives.

An increasing number of Canadians are linking the growing unpopularity of the country's present leadership with the population's dissatisfaction not only at the Conservatives' approach to the solution of strictly domestic economic and social problems but also at their foreign policy orientation toward the Carter administration's policy, an orientation which is fraught with the danger of grave consequences for the cause of peace and which is alien to Canada's national interests.

CLARK'S DEFEAT IN CANADA 'NATURAL RESULT' OF POLICY

LD191436 Moscow TASS in English 1415 GMT 19 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 19, TASS--TASS commentator Nikolay Setunskiy writes:

The results of extraordinary parliamentary elections in Canada have not been a surprise. All public opinion polls showed that Liberals were ahead of the Conservatives.

But, meanwhile, in a certain sense they proved to be unprecedented, since the Conservative Party suffered a landslide defeat after only 9 months it came to power.

The defeat of the Canadian Tories is regarded by political news analysts as the natural result of the Joseph Clark government's policy. In a brief time of the Conservatives' rule the army of the unemployed reached almost 1 million, the pace of the growth of inflation went up and is now at an annual 10 per cent, which entailed a further weakening of the Canadian dollar. The deficit of the country's budget continued growing.

The Tory government was looking for a way out of the mounting economic difficulties through a further offensive on the living standards of the working people, the rights of the trade unions. The government announced a cut in allocations for social programs, mass dismissals of state employees. The new budget estimates, submitted by the Joseph Clark cabinet, was broadly denounced by the public, since it envisaged a considerable rise in taxes on a whole number of commodities leading to a sharp rise in prices, including fuel.

To please the supranational oil monopolies, the Tory government came out for denationalization of a number of state companies which was considered as the intention to give American corporations, bossing in Canada, complete control over whole branches of the country's economy.

In a bid to divert the attention of the Canadians from the failure of their economic policy, the Conservatives conducted the election campaign on the crest of a rabid anti-Sovietism wave, following all bends in the foreign policy course of J. Carter's administration.

The J. Clark government made public plans of a sharp rise in the military budget and in the strength of the armed forces.

Fanning up "cold war," it announced measures to curtail Soviet-Canadian links in trade and in the scientific-technical sphere, in culture and sports.

Such a course, which is at variance with Canada's national interests, as was shown by the election returns, by no means helped the Conservatives to keep in power. Having said a resolute "no" to the Conservatives, the Canadian electorate demonstrated that questions of economy are pivotal to them. The defeat of the Conservatives, writes the newspaper Washington POST, is attributed to disappointment with Clark as a weak, inefficient leader and irritancy at his economic measures.

YAKOVLEV: PRC PURSUES POLICY OF 'SINOFYING' MINORITIES

LD192250 Moscow TASS in English 1625 GMT 29 Feb 80 LD

["Great-Han Chauvinism in Action"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, February 19, TASS--TASS political commentator Mikhail Yakovlev writes:

"The rights of national minorities to autonomy are not respected in present-day China; their customs and habits are disregarded. As before, attention is not being given to the training and promotion of national cadres". These admissions are contained in a radio broadcast from Huh Hoto, the administrative centre of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous District. As testified by Deputy Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Ulanfu, until recently, that is till the death of Mao Zedong and the removal of the gang of four, national minorities in China were denied even "the right to existence".

A RENMIN RIBAO correspondent, who visited the Honghe Hani-yi Autonomous Zhou in Yunnan Province confirms that in the three years after death of Mao Zedong not a single non-Chinese from the area's three countries, where national minorities comprise the majority of the population, has been enrolled at an establishment of higher learning.

Beijing sends from the centre party, administrative and technical cadres for the national areas. Almost all the key posts in the party and administrative apparatus of national districts are held by Chinese sent from the central regions. Several thousand political and other cadres have been additionally sent to Tibet from the centre since last summer.

As admitted by the Chinese press, the factual national inequality that existed in the past has not lessened but "in some respects has become more striking". RENMIN RIBAO was compelled to note that to this day " it is not everywhere that account is taken of the specificities of the economic and cultural life of national minorities". Thus, state allocations to national areas were again cut by a third recently. This resulted in a slump in production and a decline in the local population's living standards.

The national districts, that are usually located in border zones, are used by the Chinese leaders as bridgeheads for the attainment of their expansionist and hegemonic plans. It is not by chance that large numbers of troops are concentrated precisely in these areas. Thus, at least 300,000 Chinese troops are stationed in Tibet that has a population of 1.7 million. Wan Li, first parting words to Chinese leaving for Tibet: This area, bordering on India, Nepal, Bhutan and Burma, is of much importance for strengthening national defence...

On encountering resistance to their colonialist policy the Chinese leaders are trying to maneuver, blaming its baleful consequences on the gang of four and at the same time portraying some recent small-scale measures to restore the previously split Inner Mongolia Autonomous District as almost a "revision" of the national colonialist policy. The fact, however, remains: The Beijing leadership continues to pursue a policy of stratifying national minorities, of absorbing and Sinofying them, of turning national regions into a preserve for enslaving non-Chinese peoples and seats of aggression against neighbouring states.

NORTHEAST ASIA

RAZUVAYEV COMMENTS ON EFFORTS TO RESUME KOREAN DIALOG

LD191629 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Feb 80 p 5 LD

[Vyacheslav Razuvayev "Commentator's Column": "Useful Contacts"]

[Text] Pyongyang--Businesslike contacts between working groups have begun with the aim of preparing for a meeting between the prime ministers of North and South Korea. They have become possible thanks to an initiative by the DPRK Workers Party and Government, which a month ago proposed that dialog be resumed between representatives of the authorities, political parties and social organizations of both parts of the country.

The talks currently being held in Panmunjom are one more step along the difficult path of improving the situation in Korea and resolving its people's vital problems, generated by imperialism. The peaceful dialog between representatives of North and South Korea is extremely timely now that some people in the world are again trying to revive the cold war spirit. For many years this region of the Far East has remained a seat of tension.

Thirty years ago the cold war developed into "hot" war here. This brought incalculable trouble and suffering to Korea's people and exacerbated the atmosphere of mistrust between the two parts of the country. Although the war ended long ago, there is still no lasting peace on the Korean Peninsula. There is only an armistice there. The resumption of intra-Korean dialog may help to relax the tension that exists on the peninsula and to create favorable prospects for seeking paths toward the peaceful unification of the country.

It cannot be said that everything is going smoothly on the path of developing contacts between North and South, which began back in summer 1972. It is perfectly obvious that the presence of American troops in South Korea creates obstacles to the normalization process. The DPRK Government has repeatedly put forward constructive proposals with a view to relaxing tension in Korea and creating an atmosphere of mutual trust. These are based on the desire to reunify the country by peaceful means and on the basis of democratic principles through the efforts of Koreans themselves and without any external interference.

The DPRK's consistent efforts aimed at the peaceful resolution of the Korean problem are meeting support from a broad strata of the population. The withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea, the ending of military confrontation and the consolidation of peace and security on the peninsula--which is what the DPRK is calling for--accord with the aspirations of the whole Korean people, who want to live in a united democratic state. At the same time they accord with the interests of international security.

BRIEFS

JAPAN-USSR SHIPPING SERVICE--The Japanese motorship Choryomaru has docked in the port of Nakhodka. This new vessel, which will run on a permanent Japan-USSR route, is one of the largest and most comfortable ships on this line. [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 28 Jan 80 OW]

JOINT STATEMENT FOLLOWING GROMYKO VISIT TO INDIA ISSUED

LD191535 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Feb 80 p 4 LD

[Text of joint statement issued following the 12-14 February visit to India by A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister]

[Text] A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, paid an official visit to India 12 through 14 February 1980 at the invitation of the Indian Government.

While in Delhi, Andrey Gromyko was received by India's President Neelam Sanjiva Reddy and Vice President Mohammad Hidayatullah.

Andrey Gromyko called on India's Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and gave her a message from Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. A detailed exchange of opinion took place between Andrey Gromyko and Indira Gandhi on problems of mutual interest.

He held talks with India's Minister of External Affairs P.V. Narasimha Rao.

The conversations and talks, held in an atmosphere of mutual confidence and cordiality, dealt with international problems, including events in the region and around it.

They also dealth with bilateral relations developing on the basis of the longstanding and traditional friendship, in the spirit of Soviet-Indian treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation of August ninth, 1971.

Both sides reaffirmed their determination not only to preserve but also to further develop and strengthen the relations between the two countries.

Both sides noted with satisfaction the results of the official visit to India by A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister. They also pointed out that the meetings and talks had promoted the strengthening of mutual understanding of the two sides.

Both sides agreed to continue their exchange of opinion between the two countries on issues of mutual interest on a permanent basis.

On behalf of the Soviet leadership and Leonid Brezhnev personally, Andrey Gromyko extended an invitation to India's Prime Minister Indira Gandhi to come to the Soviet Union on an official visit.

On behalf of the Soviet Government he also invited India's External Affairs Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao to pay an official visit to the Soviet Union.

The invitations were accepted with gratitude. The dates of the visits will be agreed later.

Andrey Gromyko expressed appreciation to the Indian leaders for the warm welcome and hospitality accorded him in India.

IZVESTIYA CITES KABUL RADIO COMMENTARY ON SUPPORT FOR SOVIET AID

LD191417 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Feb 80 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Report by correspondent K. Rashidov: "Rebuff to Imperialism's Intrigues"]

[Excerpt] Kabul--The scent of spring is already noticeable in Kabul, which is experiencing a harsh winter of heavy snowfalls and severe frosts.

The sun is shining brightly in a cloudless sky, dispersing the many layers of melting snow. A warm wind keeps blowing through the "corridors" in the mountains surrounding the city, bringing with it the warm breath of spring.

But when it comes to politics, local commentators have the barometers showing "stormy"--the storm of people's anger and indignation in connection with U.S. aggressive circles, hysteria, which has now reached its apogee, over the invented "Afghan problem."

In its attempt to create an anti-Soviet uproar in the world, a Kabul Radio commentary says, American imperialism and its myrmidons have finally shed the mask of "peacemakers" and are baring their teeth in the manner of an aggressor whose far-reaching plans were conclusively, irrevocably and ignominiously thwarted by Soviet assistance to our country. The timely introduction into the country of a limited contingent of Soviet forces at the Afghan Government request, the commentary goes on, saved our people from many calamities connected with reactionary forces' aggression aimed at overthrowing the people's power, which international imperialism finds unpalatable. It was to repulse their provocative actions that the fraternal assistance was sent--assistance based on the 60 years of friendship, cooperation and good neighborliness between our countries and on the Afghan people's boundless faith in Soviet people.

Exposing those who are trying to distort the truth, the author of the commentary observes that Afghan Muslims are well aware of American imperialism's interference in the internal affairs of developing countries, including Arab countries, and of its support for Zionism's crimes. The United States has helped and is helping the Israeli aggressors to implement their perfidious plans. The world knows well, too, that the Soviet Union has always supported and still supports the genuine interests of the peoples struggling for freedom and independence by giving them comprehensive assistance and support. Let us remember these facts, the commentary says, and then it will be clear who are the Muslim and all liberated countries' friends and who are their enemies.

WESTERN REPORTS OF KABUL 'BATTLE' VIEWED AS 'FLIGHT OF FANCY'

LD192159 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 19 Feb 80 LD

[V. Bazilevich Kabul dispatch]

[Text] In the capital and most of the provinces of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (DRA) normalization of the situation has become an integral part of everyday life. Concrete results are already visible from the measures of the new leadership headed by Babrak Karmal. In many parts of the countryside the authorities have started distributing basic food products among the poorest sections of the population. In Kabul itself the bazaars open early in the morning. All essential goods are on sale. Sacks of grain are transported into the city on big trucks, which in turn serves as irrefutable proof that the roads leading to the capital are quiet.

But what fables are spread by the enemies of independent Afghanistan. Various voices from the United States, Pakistan and a number of Western states, slander the country. Things have reached the point where some radio stations recently have even reported battles in Kabul, a real flight of fancy of the lie merchants.

After 27 December 1979 the April revolution gained new strength. Today the Afghan people are engaged in creative work.

Of course there are still many unsolved social and economic problems. The country is going through a complex and difficult time. There is only one reason for this: It is the continuing aggression of American imperialism, Beijing hegemonists and their minions against Democratic Afghanistan. But the Afghan people are fully determined to oppose imperialist aggression and to break any intrigues of external and internal reaction.

AFGHAN GOVERNMENT DECIDES TO RETURN PROPERTY 'STOLEN' BY AMIN

LD182136 Moscow TASS in English 2122 GMT 18 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Kabul, February 18, TASS--The BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY has distributed a statement of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, laying bare the embezzlement by the Hafizollah Amin clique of state funds and private property of citizens. The investigation, stresses the statement, showed that Hafizollah Amin and his accomplices, under the cover of pseudo-revolutionary slogans, were engaged in impudent plunder, confiscated money from the population and misappropriated it. The sums, transferred by the criminals abroad, run to thousands of millions of afghanis. Hafizollah Amin's bank deposit alone had over 114 million afghanis.

The information, received during the investigation and now at the disposal of the security service, exposes the ways of accumulating this money: After regular sales of the "nationalized" property, Amin ordered to transfer to his bank account all the money--25 million afghanis, besides the two million dollars which, according to documents, were also "borrowed" by Hafizollah Amin from the state funds.

Acting in the interests of the Afghan people, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, says the statement, decided to return the property stolen by the Amin band, to its legitimate owners or their heirs.

USSR AIDING AFGHANISTAN AFTER FAILURE OF CIA COUP

LD171310 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow in English to North America at 0000 GMT on 17 February broadcasts the "Moscow Mailbag" program with Jo Adamov and Annabelle Bucar. In reply to a question from two listeners as to why the Soviet Government sent troops to Afghanistan and interfered in another country's affairs, Jo Adamov responds: "To answer that question I think we should go into the root causes of this question. You see there is an organization called the CIA which, as the whole world knows, gets millions and millions of dollars alocated to its cloak-and-dagger activities and it certainly is busy day and night. I don't have to remind you--and all of America knows this--that it was instrumental in toppling the Mossadeq government in Iran in '53 and putting the shah on the throne, that it was instrumental in the downfall of the Allende government in Chile and putting Pinochet in power. The list is an enormous one. I don't have to mention any more cases: I think the world knows them. So is it really surprising that the CIA recruited Amin in Afghanistan? Now this is not propaganda. These are facts. The Afghans who studied with Amin in the states back in '62 and '64 can confirm that he had contacts with agents of the CIA and they know exactly who recruited Amin, who directed his spying activity. They know exactly where and with whom of the staff members and intelligence men of the CIA he met in the years between '73 and '78, getting directions from them on disintegrating the party in Afghanistan."

"In September of '79 he had confidential meetings with American officials. He sent his emissaries to the states with oral messages for President Carter and the American charge d'affaires in Afghanistan knows this. In December '79 his personal representative on an Afghan plane flew to Paris, to Rome and other places to meet American intelligence agents and report on the preparations for the coup. Then between 22d and 24th December his special representative went to Peshawar in Pakistan--not far from which is the headquarters of Hekmatyar, the man who heads the insurgents that infiltrate into Afghanistan from Pakistan territory and Hekmatyar was supposed to help him from outside and the coup was to take place inside Afghanistan and he got assurances that the coup would be supported by America.

"Well I hope now you have no doubts whom Amin served. From 45,000 to 50,000 armed insurgents were being sent into Afghanistan according to plans worked out by that very same CIA. This was an undeclared war waged against Afghanistan by the United States with the aid of Beijing and Pakistan. Incidentally, if you look at the definition of aggression in the United Nations you will see that this sort of action from outside, according to international law, is considered aggression. Now what the Soviet Union did was in response to this aggression from outside. Amin conducted a policy of stifling the revolution inside the country and thousands were done away with or gaoled. There were people who opposed Amin and his policies and who stood for the revolution and for the policies of Taraki. They liquidated Amin and the government asked us for aid against the insurgents from outside--something that according to international law any government has the right to do. Today it is up to the United States to stop this interference from the outside, from the territory of Pakistan and China and then the Soviet forces will return home.

"I think the mass media throughout the world should call what is going on in Afghanistan today not Soviet incursion or Soviet interference, but the failure of a CIA coup."

TADZHIK PAPER PRAISES SOVIET ECONOMIC AID TO AFGHANISTAN

LD181101 Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 26 Jan 80 p 1 LD

[TADZHIKTA correspondent report under the rubric "This Is What We Believe: Opinions, Comments": "In Accordance With the Laws of Good Neighborliness"]

[Text] "Friendly feelings toward the Soviet people and the desire to end age-old backwardness with their assistance--that was the chief thing we saw in Afghanistan," candidate of mathematicophysical sciences K.M. Mirzoyev, deputy director of the Tadzhikistan Academy of Sciences Institute of Earthquakeproof Construction and Seismology, told a TADZHIKTA correspondent. He has led many years' research by Soviet specialists on the rivers Balkh, Kelog and Kokcha. In accordance with a cooperation treaty between the USSR and Afghanistan they have carried out survey work which will enable the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to construct a cascade of hydroelectric stations in seismically dangerous regions of the country.

"This is not the only example of cooperation between Afghan and Soviet specialists helping the young Republic to resolve important tasks in the development of the economy, culture and science. Cooperation among geologists has led to the discovery on Afghan territory of several major deposits of natural gas and other minerals. [paragraph continues]

Specialists from Tadzhikistan are participating in the creation of a number of water conservancy projects and light and food industry enterprises. Afghanistan receives cotton and silk fabrics, electric cables and other products manufactured in Tadzhik enterprises. Theater companies and delegations of scientists, writers and sportsmen are exchanged.

"This is why we Soviet people," K,M. Mirzoyev emphasized in conclusion, "particularly understand the public anger and indignation in connection with the ballyhoo raised by the United States over the so-called 'Afghan question.' The Soviet Union's aid to Afghanistan in defending the people's revolutionary gains can arouse no doubts in anyone as to its legality and entitlement. This aid confirms yet again the consistency of the Soviet Union's internationalist policy."

PAKISTAN REPORTEDLY WILL USE U.S. ARMS AGAINST BALUCHIS

LD151613 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Feb 80 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Unattributed report incorporated in V. Tarasov "World Today" roundup: "Evidence of an Eyewitness"]

[Text] It is said in Baluchistan that any U.S. arms, helicopters and armored cars which President Carter supplies to Pakistan will in the final analysis be used by the military rulers to suppress disturbances among the Baluchis of Pakistan, writes a correspondent of the influential Canadian newspaper THE CITIZEN after recently visiting Quetta, administrative center of the Pakistani province of Baluchistan. Over the last decade, Pakistan's military rulers have been engaged for 3-4 years in the suppression of an uprising by the Marri Baluchi tribe. Some 1.5 million Baluchis in the province, the Canadian journalist notes, live as "second-class" citizens.

RETIRED PAKISTANI GENERAL MAKES 'INCITING' SPEECHES

LD162056 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 16 Feb 80 LD

[Text] A country that provides an example of how the United States imposes its policy on separate nations is Pakistan. This policy is being used for hostile actions against Democratic Afghanistan, as our correspondent Igor Penchenko reports from Karachi.

Pakistan's military authorities have banned private individuals from making any public statements of a political nature in the press and over the radio and television. This means an extension of the law prohibiting political activities. Of late, to be more exact, after the overthrow of the antipopular Amin regime in Afghanistan, there have been certain exceptions, though. Public statements against the present government in Kabul are both allowed and encouraged, statements designed to fan up tensions in Afghanistan and compromise countries which back that nation.

A retired general, (Mokhim), has availed himself of this opportunity. His oration over Pakistan Radio is nothing but a mixture of imagination and instigation. Indeed it's a figment of imagination to claim that Pakistan is threatened. As to the instigation, it is apparent, in the general's assertions, that the security of the United States from European nations, Japan, the Middle East, India and Bangladesh, largely depends on their contribution to building up Pakistan's military potential. If we are to believe General (Mokhim), Pakistan's military spendings are very insignificant.

And finally, without much ado, he calls on India to change her foreign policy course and share, together with Pakistan, the burden of responsibility in defending the subcontinent against an imaginary threat from the north. This would be in India's own interests, the general argued.

Retired generals usually prefer to write memoirs but not General (Mokhim), and if he has gone in for politics, this means that somebody needs his inciting speeches.

MILITARIZATION SEEN AS CAUSE OF PAKISTAN'S ECONOMIC 'PLIGHT'

LD191628 Moscow TASS in English 1555 GMT 19 Feb 80 LD

["Economic Disorder Stems From Militarisation"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, February 19, TASS--TASS commentator Sergey Bulantsev writes:

According to foreign press reports, Pakistan's foreign debt reached 7,300 million dollars. The country is to pay in March this year almost a thousand million dollars as interest rate on the foreign loans received by it. In the next fiscal year Islamabad will need additionally not lesss than 2,000 million dollars in foreign loans.

Pakistan's huge foreign debt testifies to the grievous plight of Pakistan's economy as a whole. Prices are steadily on the rise in the country, inflation is soaring, unemployment is running high. The deficit of the balance of trade in the current fiscal year will amount, according to economists' estimates, to about 2,600 million dollars. More than half of the gross national product is created through services, not through production.

The grievous economic plight Pakistan has found itself in is attributed mainly to its participation in the disintegrated aggressive CENTO and SEATO blocs and also many-year close military cooperation with the United States. A heavy burden on Pakistan's economy has long been a debt of hundreds million dollars--the result of American military "aid", which came to the country after the signing in 1959 of the American-Pakistani "mutual defence" agreement.

Under the present military regime expenditures for defence and maintenance of the military and bureaucratic apparatus annually grow by 20 per cent. 1,100 million dollars were earmarked to the armed forces last year alone. Not less than 2,000 million dollars have already been spent for satisfaction of Islamabad's nuclear ambitions--development of its own nuclear bomb. The economic standing of the country sharply worsened in two years and a half of General Ziaul Haq's rule as a result of these exorbitant expenditures. Meanwhile, Pakistan's military junta plans new huge unproductive expenditures. In the near future the junta hopes to receive from the United States military "aid" of 400 million dollars and this credit is only the beginning. On the whole, according to international press reports, Pakistan will be given military aid of 2,000 million dollars.

Militarisation of Pakistan is ruinous to its economy, it also leads to serious foreign policy complications. The role of the Pentagon's puppet, prepared for Pakistan, is fraught with the most deplorable consequences for Pakistan itself, it imperils peace and stability in South and west Asia, it is a threat to security of the peoples inhabiting that vast area of the Asian Continent.

PAKISTAN 'OPENLY' VIOLATING AFGHAN AIRSPACE

LD181934 Moscow TASS in English 1820 GMT 18 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 18, TASS--TASS commentator Aleksandr Bokhonko writes:

An unseemly attempt to present black as white was made on Sunday by Pakistani President's Adviser for Foreign Affairs Aga Shahi. Speaking in Islamabad, he, according to the UPI, tried to deny that Pakistan gives aid to the Afghan counter-revolutionary scum.

The statement, made by the Pakistani leader, is bound to divert the attention of the world public from the generally-known facts: It is exactly Pakistan--and that was repeatedly stressed by the press of different countries--that has turned into the main springboard of interventionist forces which grossly interfere into Afghanistan's internal affairs. Thus, according to the French LE FIGARO, Pakistan was selected as the main base for an undeclared war against Afghanistan. Bangs of mercenaries, armed with NATO and Chinese weapons, are being sent into Afghanistan from the Pakistani territory, with the knowledge of Pakistan's Government. Up to 30 special "bases" and 50 strongpoints to train counterrevolutionary scum are being established on Pakistan's territory with the help of the Central Intelligence Agency and China.

Not less than 15,000 terrorists underwent training there in a period from July 1978 to November 1979. The total number of bandits, sent through the frontier, reached 45-50 thousand.

The Pakistani authorities openly violate Afghanistan's airspace. Pakistan's warplanes systematically violate the state frontier of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Is it not the testimony that Pakistan conducts an aggressive policy against Afghanistan, that it with readiness allows the use of its territory for furthering aggressive designs of the United States and China in that region?

In the face of these irrefutable facts, Aga Shahi's attempts to prove what cannot be proved look absurd.

MOSCOW INCREASES BROADCASTS IN URDU TO PAKISTAN

[Broadcast Note--FCS/WA] Radio Moscow announced additional Urdu-language programs for Pakistan on 14 February, the Moscow International Service Radio announced to its "respected Pakistani listeners" that "in keeping with your proposals and desire, Moscow Radio has decided to add two more Urdu broadcasts as of 15 February..." The two additional 30-minute daily programs are to be added at 0300 and 0800 GMT and will supplement broadcasts now carried daily at 1100-1130, 1300-1330 and 1500-1530 GMT. The additional broadcasts will increase Moscow Radio's Urdu-language output from 10 hours 30 minutes to 17 hours 30 minutes per week.

SINO-BURMESE RELATIONS GLARING EXAMPLE OF HEGEMONISM

BK160833 Moscow in Burmese to Burma 1030 GMT 15 Feb 80 BK

[Valeriy Artemov commentary]

[Text] Not long ago an article in the FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW, published in Hong Kong, on the situation in Burma noted that the reason the Beijing-influenced rebels in Burma were relatively inactive was because they were only concentrating on strengthening their forces. This was a correct assumption because today the situation in that region is anything but calm. According to the latest reports of news agencies, renewed clashes are breaking out between government troops and rebels in northern Burma. Maoist agents are very active. They are recruiting new forces from the ranks of Shan and Kachin **sesessionists** and feudal and racist reactionaries among the Wa, Naga, Mizo and other ethnic minority groups. Even criminals engaging in black-marketeering are not spared from their recruitment. In Kachin state alone, a region bordering with India, there are quite a number of armed Naga gangs trained by Chinese instructors.

The question raised here is the objective of these movements. In this connection the LOKTHA PYEITHU NEZIN, published in Rangoon, said enemy agents were making all sorts of slanderous statements to propagate secessionism and incite hill tribe nationals to rebel against the government in an effort to use them in the subversive activities against Burma.

One again it must be stated here that it was Beijing which started using the seccessionists for its anti-Burma activities when Sino-Burmese relations were once strained. It was a time when regular diplomatic ties and economic, trade and other relations between the two countries were stalled. China insulted and blackmailed the Burmese Government because it refused to accept China's export of its ideology on the Great Cultural Revolution or to let (?local Chinese) wreak havoc in the country. It was then that China took control of the rebels of various stripes who were based near the Chinese border, and assumed complete charge of training, military support and guidance to the rebels. Since then not only have the rebel forces obtained Chinese-made weapons, they have also been reinforced with Chinese natives from China's provinces. Until today, these forces have served as a tool for Beijing to use to militarily and politically blackmail Burma.

The question to raise here is whether there were any changes in the past years. There were only superficial changes. Today, instead of resorting to threat, China is uttering sweet words of eternal friendship to the Burmese people. But throughout these years, battles never ceased in the northern and northeastern parts of Burma. Gunfire and artillery rounds can still be heard and blood continues to flow today. Year after year Beijing-influenced rebels launched offensives to expand their bases from the Sino-Burmese border. It comes as a surprise to no one that these offensives coincide with the times when top Beijing leaders make statements of friendship to Burma. Chinese leaders are behaving like "a man holding a torch in one hand and water in the other."

The dreams of those who had hoped that Beijing would tone down its hegemonistic ambitions toward Southeast Asia after Mao Zedong's death have been washed away. Those heirs of the great chairman are fervent nationalists who have inherited Mao Zedong's foreign policy of suppressing the interests of the world people and of blackmailing them to join Beijing's maneuvers in international affairs. For that reason, and because its efforts to bring Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea into its domain have failed ignominiously, Beijing has markedly stepped up its tactics of militarily and politically blackmailing neighboring countries. Such is the way of those who wish to impose their will on other countries and who assume the right to do anything they please in international affairs. The glaring example of such policies can be witnessed in the relations between China and Burma.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON EIGHTH PZPR CONGRESS

12 February Report

LD191037 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Feb 80 pp 1, 4 LD

[Special correspondents B. Averchenko and V. Fomin dispatch: "Forum of Creators"]

[Text] Warsaw, 12 February--The Eighth PZPR Congress continues its work in Warsaw. It is taking place in a businesslike atmosphere and demonstrating the party organizations' unbreakable ties with the broad masses of the republic's urban and rural working people. The congress demonstrates the unity of the party and the people and the communists' profound understanding of their duty and their responsibility for the country's present and future.

The delegates are discussing the results of work done and the questions of Poland's further development along the socialist path set out in the party Central Committee report and the PZPR Central Committee Politburo program report delivered yesterday by Comrade E. Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. On behalf of their plant, mine, construction site, state farm and institution party organizations and labor collectives, are declaring their support for the party's policy of building developed socialism on Polish soil and for its foreign policy.

As is clear from the Credentials Committee report, the party's supreme forum has brought together the best sons and daughters of the people, well aware of the people's aspirations and preoccupations, the authorative representatives of the party masses. Of the 1,833 delegates participating in the congress' work, 841 are directly engaged in production in plant shops, in mines and on construction sites. Workers and peasants comprise 54.8 percent of the delegates. The following figures are also characteristic: 58.6 percent of the delegates are workers by social origin and 30.2 percent are peasants. One-fourth of the congress participants have secondary or incomplete higher education, and 38.7 percent of the delegates have institute or university diplomas. The majority of those present at the forum--1,156 people--are aged 30-39.

Relying on the experience of world socialism and its proven general laws of development and taking Poland's specific conditions into account, the PZPR creatively works out the paths for the country's progress. It puts forward bold but realistic plans for the people's republic's socioeconomic development. The scale of the work is growing and the tasks are becoming more complex. Their successful solution, the delegates point out, requires the mobilization of all resources and tremendous efforts by the party and people.

Life and practice in the seventies have confirmed the correctness of our party's strategic course toward strengthening socialism's material and technical base and increasing the people's prosperity. In the precongress discussion of the PZPR Central Committee theses, working people throughout Poland advocated the continuation of this course. They are backing their words by labor achievements in honor of the supreme party forum, Zdzislaw Grudzien, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Katowice Voivodship PZPR Committee, said from the congress rostrum.

The Katowice metallurgical combine, which has already given the country 11 million tons of steel, has grown up on Silesian soil. Construction of the second phase of this enterprise has started. [paragraph continues]

The giants of our steel industry--the V.I. Lenin Katowice combine in Nowa Huta and the B. Beirut plant in Czestochowa--are the basis of Poland's socialist industry, created with the Soviet Union's fraternal help. This is convincing evidence of the indissoluble Polish-Soviet friendshipand of our peoples' unshakable fidelity to the principles of proletarian internationalism, the speaker stated.

Our people have proved that they can carry out the greatest tasks under complex conditions. They want to work in peace and security, which are the supreme good. This means that we must persistently strengthen peace and be ready to defend it. Poland will continue to make its contribution to strengthening the Warsaw Pact Organization, which guards our peaceful labor, Z. Grudzien said.

The congress participants listened with interest to the speech by Janina Zalewska, a worker atthe J. Marchlewski cotton combine in Lodz. The working people and we women weavers and spinners at the country's "textile center" of Lodz support the program put forward by the party, she stated. Our city has changed beyond recognition. New machinery has come to the old factories. The work of thousands of workers has been made easier. But the revolutionary traditions of working Lodz live on as before. Today they are manifested in labor achievements and in conern for socialist Poland's prosperity. We are well aware that we have been living at peace for 35 years thanks to the efforts of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, including Poland. From our congress' high rostrum, on behalf of Polish women, I want to convey gratitude for this through the CPSU delegation to the Soviet people and to Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

One of the Polish People's Republic's major achievements has been to train very many specialist cadres profoundly devoted to the socialist homeland. Zigmunt Rybicki, rector of Warsaw University, devoted his speech to problems of improving cadre training and youth education. Polish youth, he said, actively supports PZPR policy. Attempts to take advantage of our difficulties and weaknesses have met with no response among our youth. Western propoganda media would like to destroy our people's unity and cause us to quarrel with our friends. But their efforts are futile.

United Peasant Party leader S. Gucwa and Democratic Party leader T. Mlynczak greeted the PZPR congress on behalf of the membership of their parties, which cooperate with the PZPR.

Words of support for the PZPR line of strengthening the country's economic potential were heard in the speeches of congress delegates Eugeniusz Bialic, team leader at the Zamech plant in Elblong, and Mieczyslaw (Bulerskiy), worker at the M. Nowotko metallurgical plant. They spoke of the need to make fuller use of such an important reserve as raising production efficiency, improving the standard of enterprise organization and management and insuring efficient material and technical supply.

From the congress rostrum delegates are declaring their ardent support for the statement contained in the PZPR Central Committee Politburo program report that fraternal friendship and cooperation with the CPSU and unbreakable alliance with Lenin's country have been and remain the foundation of the foreign policy of the PZPR and the Polish people's state. They are describing fruitful ties in different spheres of life, exchanges of experience and joint work on resolving scientific and technical problems.

The exceptional warmth with which the congress participants greeted the speech by Comrade M.A. Suslov, head of the CPSU delegation, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at this morning's session was a vivid expression of the fraternal feelings which communists and millions of working people in all strata of Polish society have toward the great Lenin's party and the Soviet people. The speech was listened to very closely and there were repeated bursts of applause.

There was appreciative and prolonged applause in the auditorium when the CPSU delegation head conveyed cordial greetings and wishes for complete success in the congress' work to the participants in the PZPR supreme forum from Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. At the end of his speech M.A. Suslov presented the Presidium the CPSU Central Committee greetings message to the Eighth PZPR Congress.

On behalf of the congress delegates the first Polish cosmonaut, Miroslaw Hermaszewski, who chaired the session, expressed gratitude to the CPSU delegation head for his cordial words to the PZPR and asked him to convey the Polish people's sentiments of respect, very best wishes and fraternal cordial greetings to the great Soviet people, Lenin's Communist Party and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

The congress' work, the entire elated atmosphere in which discussion of the program submitted for the country's development is taking place, and the country's everyday working life, filled with creative activity, are a vivid reflection of the profound desire and determination of communists and the entire Polish people to embody the plans in practical deeds, to strengthen cooperation among the fraternal countries in every way and to deepen Soviet-Polish friendship.

13 February Report

LD191501 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Feb 80 pp 1, 4 LD

[special correspondents V. Averchenko and V. Fomin report: "A Lot of Work Lies Ahead"]

[Excerpts] Warsaw, 13 February--A creative, businesslike atmosphere, a thoughtful, self-critical approach to the discussion of urgent problems of the country's socioeconomic development, the delegates' profound interest in accelerating Poland's advance along the path of consolidating the material and technical base of socialism and improving people's lives and daily existence--all this characterizes the work of the Eighth PZPR Congress.

The main task, congress speakers said in this connection, is to make the maximum use of the accumulated potential and the advantages of the socialist method of production and to put reserves into operation more rapidly.

The Polish communists, analyzing ways of further developing the country's economy, are noting the important significance of the international socialist division of labor and the implementation of long-term targeted programs for the fraternal countries' cooperation in the most important spheres of material production and of sharing and cooperation within the CEMA framework. It is with great satisfaction that we support our party's policy in the sphere of intensifying cooperation and friendship with the fraternal countries of socialism, Wladislaw Juszkiewicz, first secretary of the Bialystok Voivodship PZPR Committee, said.

The whole country is following the progress of the PZPR congress. The masses' increased political and labor activeness is a convincing expression of universal support for the party's domestic and foreign policy. Reports of labor victories are coming in from all corners of the republic. The metallurgical industry workers of the Katowice and V.I. Lenin combines, the miners of the Rybnik coalfield, the Gdynia and Szczecin ship builders, the stockraisers of Olsztun and may others are reporting their successes in competition in honor of the congress. Today the congress' work took place in 18 problem-related commissions on various issues of party, state and economic building. Hundreds of delegates have spoken here. They made many specific proposals supplementing the congress documents, revealing reserves and showing ways of eliminating shortcomings, improving planning and management, and improving the standard of the party organizations' organizational and ideological-political work.

The congress' foreign guests are now meeting with the working people's collectives of Warsaw and other cities of the country. These meetings are taking the form of demonstrations of the communists' combat solidarity and effective proletarian internationalism.

The republic's working people welcomed with joy and satisfaction the news that Soviet people are marking the supreme forum of their Polish friends' party. The Kiev Krasnyy Ekskavator production association fulfilled ahead of schedule the pledges adopted in honor of the Eighth PZPR Congress for delivering excavators. The twinned metallurgical workers from the Warsaw plant and steel smelters from Moscow's Serp i Molot plant--are keeping a labor vigil. Soviet miners from the Krivoy Rog field and railroad workers are marking the PZPR congress with production achievements in delivering iron ore to the katowice combine.

The Polish communists' forum is continuing its work.

Suslov Visit to Steelmill

LD191601 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Feb 80 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "CPSU Delegation's Stay"]

[Text] Warsaw, 13 February--The flagship of Polish metallurgy, the Warsaw metallurgical plant, is justly referred to as the child of Polish-Soviet friendship and is one of the leading enterprises of the industry of socialist Poland, erected by the hands of Polish workers with aid from the Soviet Union.

The CPSU delegation headed by Suslov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which has been taking part in the work of the Eighth PZPR Congress today visited the workers of the Warsaw metallurgial plant. Accompanied by Babiuch, Politburo member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and Karkoszka, secretary of the Cental Committee and first secretary of the Warsaw Committee of the party, the members of the delegation visited the steel foundry, inquired about production processes and talked to workers. Afterward a meeting took place between the CPSU delegation and the workers' party-economic aktiv. The Soviet guests were cordially welcomed by (Yu. Patsult), secretary of the party committee. Comrade Suslov described to the workers of the enterprise the everyday working life of the Soviet people building communism. Our delegation, he said, was pleased to accept the invitation to visit the Warsaw metallurgical plant. Of course, we knew that it is one of the Polish capital's biggest heavy industry enterprises, at which a collective of many thousands of workers, engineers and technicians work. We will make no secret of the fact, he said, that we Soviet communists draw great satisfaction from the fact that Soviet-Polish cooperation was of great importance in the creation of the Polish metallurgical industry and that a contribution to the construction of such giants as the Lenin metallurgical combine and the Katowice metallurgical combine was made by our working class, scientists and engineers.

Perhaps, Comrade Suslov noted, the chief point about such reciprocal action is the engendering of new working class traditions. After all, we do have business ties with capitalist firms. But these do not have such a hugh political content put into them as that which distinguishes the economic cooperation between fraternal countries. We can say with justification that our alliance and our friendship have become an effective force which helps to strengthen socialist society and improve the people's prosperity. We and you have tasks to solve which are similar in many ways. A powerful productive and scientific-technological potential has been created by the selfless labor of our peoples under the leadership of the communist parties. It is important at the present time to make the fullest possible use of it, to strive for improvement in the efficiency and quality of all work.

This requires creativity, initiative, conscious labor discipline and well-conceived methods of economic management and of controlling enterprises. In all this our party now sees reserves for fufilling the 5-year plan targets. As we heard in Comrade E. Gierek's report and the speeches of the PZPR congress delegation, this is also the Polish communists' approach to matters.

In Conclusion we would like to carry out an assignment given to us by Comrade Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Leonid Ilich, as an honorary metal worker of your enterprise, asked me to pass on to you his very best wishes for the future and said that he still considers himself to be a member of your family of workers.

Comrade Suslov voiced cordial thanks for the warm welcome and kind remarks made about the CPSU and the land of soviets and wishes the plant collective new labor successes. On behalf of the CPSU delegation he handed an inlaid portrait of Vladimir Ilich Lenin to the collective of the Warsaw plant and wrote an inscription in the honorary guest book.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1700 GMT On 13 February 1980 at this point adds: "The high standard of production and technical art achieved by the glorious labor collectives of steel workers of your capital city, the inscription runs, testifies to the successes of Polish heavy industry, which has been created thanks to socialism, and to the great possibilities which the country possess for taking new targets defined by the Eighth PZPR Congress. It is pleasant to acknowledge, dear friends, that your achievements are also furthered by the fraternal cooperation with our country. The interaction of the working class has been and remains the main essence of the inviolable friendship of our peoples and the cohesion of the entire community of countries of socialism."]

On the same day the CPSU delegation visited the new Warsaw residential area of Ursynow, which was constructed by housebuilding combines constructed with the technical assistance of the Soviet Union. The guests also showed a lively interest in the lovely Wilanow Palace and park which were destroyed by the fascists during World War II and carefully restored during the years of people's power.

GROMYKO WELCOMES GDR FOREIGN MINISTER TO MOSCOW

LD191430 Moscow TASS in English 1426 GMT 19 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 19, TASS--Member of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the GDR Oskar Fischer arrived here today at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

At Vnukovo Airport, decorated with state flags of the GDR and the USSR, the guest was welcomed by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Andrey Gromyko and other officials.

HUSAK MAKES STOPOVER IN DUSHANBE ON WAY HOME FROM LAOS

LD181426 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 18 Feb 80 LD

[Summary] A Czechoslovak party-government delegation headed by Gustav Husak stopped in Dushanbe en route home from Laos.

"The delegation was met and seen off by Rassulov, first secretary of the Tadzhik Communit Party Central Committee and other republican leaders."

FRG POLITICIANS RESPOND TO CARTER ANTI-SOVIET POLICIES

LD151451 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Feb 80 p 6 LD

[Correspondent V. Mikhaylov dispatch: "To Strengthen the Edifice of Detente"]

[Text] Bonn, February--Not far from the Teutoburg Forest, where the German tribes once routed ancient Roman legions by luring them deep into the thickets, stands the small, quiet town of Hameln. Each year a theatrical performance is staged in its central square, between the city hall and the cathedral. A somber old tale comes to life on the open stage--the legend of the Pied Piper. By playing on his pipes he lured into the river the rats that had ravaged the granaries of the rich. Then, growing angry with them because of their stinginess, he also carried off all the town's young people. They went off toward the east and none returned. Hameln's central street is still called Oststrasse. The legend, historians believe, is based on real facts: After all, soldiers were often recruited for campaigns against the east--and not only from Hameln--and few of them returned.

The tale of the Pied Piper of Hamlin prompted West Germany's KOELNER STADT-ANZIEGER to draw an analogy with the events of receent days. The newspaper featured a cartoon in which U.S. President Carter is portrayed in the role of Pied Piper. On his pipes he is playing the tune: "I call the world's young people to follow me...." Behind him is a small group of people spellbound by the music. A Chinese is chasing after them. Along the road the French Marianne is leaning on the fence outside a house with an Eiffel Tower. She is turning away from the Pied Piper in contempt. In the house next door the German Michael is worriedly shaking his head: What should he do?

"Fear spreads as quickly as a cold," Goethe's mother once wrote her son. That assertion was correct in the age of the stagecoach; it has by no means lost its topicality even now, in the age of space satellites. The bacilli of fear are now crawling in thick streams from the television screens and the pages of many newspapers. However, the changes are noteworthy. A couple of weeks ago, deafened by misinformation, people were asking: "What exactly is going on in Afghanistan?" But more and more often now you hear the question: "What does the American President think he's up too?" The potential for trust in U.S. policy is decreasing as the aggressiveness of Washington's actions increases.

"The American President's aspirations to achieve U.S. leadership in the world at all costs have alarmed Bonn," West Germany's DER SPIEGEL notes. "Carter is thereby undermining the foundation of the detente policy: Agreement between Washington and Moscow on the need to maintain military equilibrium.... The memory of the inconveniences the moralist from Georgia caused for the West with his 'human rights' campaign fills people in Bonn with horror," the magazine writes. "Federal Chancellor Schmidt and Foreign Minister Genscher are afraid that this rouser of nationalist feelings may bring the world to a new cold war, or else the brink of world catastrophe, in his zeal to prove American superiority."

Leading statesmen and politicians in the FRG are particularly worried by the uncontrollability and unpredictability of the American President's actions. His speech threatening to boycott the Olympic games it the latest example of this. The American President's attempt to turn the Olympic torch into a policeman's billy club caused indignation in Bonn even among people remote from politics.

The solidarity the United States is now demanding from West Europe is in practice an open call for alinement with Washington. The latter takes decisions on its own, without consulting its partners and sometimes even without notifying them. The West European countries are left only with the "right" to support these decisions unquestioningly. Meanwhile pressure from Washington is increasing. One gains the impression that, by fueling tension and demanding "solidarity" from the other Western countries, the American administration is seeking to exploit the situation in order to consolidate a lord-vassal relationship between the United States and West Europe. Here the American administration is seeking to lure the West European countries onto the path of violating international agreements and disrupting the relations of cooperation and trust that have taken shape.

The record of Carter himself looks like the catalog of a deserter of international agreements. So it is not surprising that the mistrust with which each new step of his is greeted here in West Europe is increasing. Attempts used to be made to ascribe American diplomatic zigzags dangerous for West Europe to some sort of "peculiar impulsiveness" on Carter's part. Many Bonn journalists are now reaching the conclusion that the United States' "impulsiveness" manifests itself in only one direction: Preventing the transition from political detente to military detente.

People here well remember what Social Democratic Party Chairman Willy Brandt told journalists 2 years ago: "The second strategic arms limitation agreement will be signed and then great opportunities will open up for advancing detente in the military sphere also." Carter has disappointed these hopes. Instead of ratifying the SALT II treaty he has given the go-ahead for another arms race. The former understandings have been nullified, and the decision to deploy new American nuclear missiles on West European territory has been foisted on the region. Now that Carter's program to build up U.S. military might is known it becomes clear that the aforementioned NATO decision was essentially the starting point on the path of implementing Washington's scheme for trying once again to achieve world supremacy.

Just how is this new bid by Washington being received here on the Rhine?

"The President may be able to delight his voters with these aspirations," the KOELNER STADT-ANZEIGER writes. "But he is taxing the patience not only of Moscow but of his own West European allies...."

People here believe it was certainly no accident that the date of the latest Franco-West German summit was brought forward at Bonn's request and the chancellor was accompanied by 11 ministers on his trip to Paris. H. Schmidt called this, the 35th, consultative meeting "the most important since 1963."

Simultaneously with the preparation of a "European position" an attempt has been made to devise a "common strategy" together with the United States. The FRG foreign minister has visited Washington on this mission. Bonn's version of the "common strategy", which Genscher suggested in Washington, is based on the "division of labor," above all between the United States and the FRG. The United States builds up its military potential and its "presence"--that is, it expands the network of bases in the Near and Middle East and the Indian Ocean and prepares an expeditionary corps--while the FRG "assumes part of the American commitments" in West Europe and especially on NATO's southern flank--in Turkey. If, for instance, the United States needs to transfer some of the troops stationed on West German territory to some other world "hotspots," the FRG is prepared to "view" this "with understanding" and "fill the vacuum" in Europe.

In the Middle East the FRG Foreign Minister offered Washington "financial participation in an international program to stabilize Pakistan." There is talk of DM 0.5 billion. Although there is not even any mention now of what this "aid" will be used for, ostentatious support for the country from whose territory aggressive operations are mounted against Afghanistan is in itself fraught with the danger of involvement in the conflict.

The Federal Republic--like, incidentally, other West European countries--is now paying great attention to the idea of knocking together an alliance of a number of Persian Gulf countries. This interest, however, is by no means determined only by a wish to please Washington. The hope here is that such an alliance could be more under the influence of the Common Market than of the United States. A major battle between the United States on the one hand and West Europe and Japan on the other is now essentially developing under cover of the present anti-Soviet ballyhoo raised by the White House. Bonn is perfectly aware that the American strategists would not mind inconspicuously, surreptitiously taking control of the sources of energy for West Europe and Japan and thus obtaining new means of pressuring them while at the same time preventing the development of these countries' competitive strength, which is dangerous to the American monopolies.

The measures to build up West Germany's own military potential can certainly be placed in the category of "acts of solidarity" with Washington. Plans to increase the Bundeswehr's strength by "one or two brigades for the time being," to create on West German territory and with FRG financial participation heavy weapons and equipment depots "for one more American corps" and to generally increase all the army's combat reserves and heighten troops' combat readiness have been made public in Bonn. A session of the Federal Council for Security Questions, the press reports, has already discussed the question of introducing into the current budget about DM1 billion of additional military spending.

The appetite of certain West German strategists is being whetted. Strauss, head of the Bavarian Land Government, is militating for "the expansion of NATO's sphere of activity" and on "increase in the role" of the Bundeswehr in Europe. FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE has proposed knocking together a "European interventionist army."

The "renaissance" of militarist thinking among those in the FRG who have long been oppressed by the atmosphere of detente is alerting and scaring all sober-minded people, who can imagine no reasonable alternative to the policy of good neighborliness and cooperation.

"Our country gains from detente," UNSERE ZEIT, the West German communists' newspaper, writes: "Orders from the socialist countries provide half a million jobs. A whole generation has grown up not knowing war. Interest in peace and good relations with our neighbors in the East--crucial factors for our people's very existence--must not be sacrificed to the profits of American military concerns and oil trusts."

As is well known, detente began in Europe. It was there that it took real shape, and the fiercest battles are now developing over the European edifice of detente.

SECRETARY OF STATE VANCE ARRIVES IN BONN

LD200717 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 20 Feb 80 LD

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Vance has arrived in Bonn. After talks there, he will visit Rome, Paris and London, where he will have talks with those countries' foreign ministers. Observers note that the trip by Vance is the latest attempt by the U.S. administration to force its West European partners to support Washington's course aimed at undermining detente.

EEC DIFFERENCES AGGRAVATED BY U.S. PRESSURE

LD191634 Moscow TASS in English 1546 GMT 19 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Rome, February 19, TASS--A session of the Ministerial Council of the European Communities opened here today at the level of foreign ministers. On the agenda of the session are questions of East-West relations and the drawing up of the EEC's position on a number of international problems, in particular in connection with the situation in the Middle East.

Observers note that the participants in the session are faced with the complex task of overcoming the acute contradictions caused by the differing approach of community members to topical international events, to the destinies of detente in Europe and in the world. It is stressed that differences between Common Market members on questions of international policy have particularly aggravated because of the rude pressure put on by the United States which wants to draw its West European allies into the channel of the American administration's course of undermining detente, and to turn them into pliant executors of Washington's will.

Political observers and the press in West European countries are at one that Washington's policy of aggravating international tension and scaling down business ties with the Soviet Union has not been received with support in Western Europe. Thus, the resolute position taken by France resulted in a failure of Washington's "diplomatic initiative" to convene on February 20th in Bonn a meeting of the foreign ministers of five Western countries.

In Rome the ministers of foreign affairs of "Little Europe" will also study problems of preparations for the forthcoming in Madrid second meeting of representatives of participatory countries of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, and other questions.

ACADEMICIAN ADDRESSES CSCE SCIENTIFIC FORUM IN HAMBURG

LD191726 Moscow TASS in English 1648 GMT 19 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Hamburg, February 19, TASS--The leaders of delegations representing 35 countries addressed an international scientific forum which was called here by the decision of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

Speaking at the forum Academician Nikolay Blokhin, president of the Academy of Medical Sciences, said: "The present forum is the product of detente. It symbolizes positive changes that occurred in the international situation in the seventies. This forum should become a constructive element of a complicated mechanism which is designed to facilitate the growth of mutual understanding and confidence between peoples and to promote scientific and technical cooperation."

The Soviet Union, Nikolay Blokhin went on, has been consistently working for the development of mutually beneficial economic, cultural, scientific and technical cooperation between states. Experience shows that extensive cooperation in science helps improve international relations, strengthen mutual confidence between states and is beneficial to the process of detente. Detente, in turn, creates the necessary conditions for international cooperation, specifically cooperation in the fields of science and technology. No voluntarist attempts to hold back or to limit this process can reverse development and may eventually only do harm to those who are trying to take this slippery path.

After mentioning a number of concrete examples of successful development of scientific and technical ties between the USSR and other states, N. Blokhin said that the Soviet side is prepared to continue to contribute actively toward deepening and expanding this constructive cooperation in accordance with the Helsinki principles.

The Soviet Union is prepared to cooperate in the search for alternative sources of energy. It comes up with an initiative for preparing and carrying out a multilateral "Intor" project and for building, in one of the European countries, an international exhibition installation for controlled thermonuclear synthesis. It suggests discussing opportunities for drawing up and carrying out international scientific programmes on cardiology and oncology under the auspices of the World Health Organization. The Soviet Union is also ready to discuss actively questions of cooperation in tackling the problems of environmental protection, development of the cities and food production.

Representatives of the USA and Britain struck discordant notes by their statements in which they tries to lead the scientific forum away from big problems confronting science and to use the forum as a lever for interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states. Juggling words about "the freedom of scientific pursuits" and "the international character of science" and posing as "champions of human rights", they made a number of slanderous outbursts against the Soviet Union.

Rebutting all these untenable attempts, the leader of the Soviet delegation said: "We are strongly against this presigious forum being used to cover up a far-fetched, indecorous and fruitless discussion. This is not what we had come to discuss here. We should have here a constructive and businesslike talk concerning further ways of developing scientific and technical cooperation between our states." His words were greeted with applause by a majority of participants in the forum.

STATIONING NATO ARMS IN NORWAY NOT NEIGHBORLY ACT

LD201049 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Feb 80 p 5 LD

[A. Petrov Article: "Violating the Rules of Good Neighborliness"]

[Text] In recent days, reports are coming from Norway which cannot but put one on the alert. Towards the close of February on the territory and in the coastal waters of that country--in the immediate vicinity of the Soviet Union--there will begin and continue for a month a NATO exercise under the code name of "Anorac Express". The aim of the exercise is to drill interaction of Norwegian Armed Forces with troops of the United States, Britain, Canada, the FRG, Italy and the Netherlands in repelling a mythical "Soviet threat". The U.S. aircraft carrier Saipan with marine units on board is sailing towards the Norwegian coast. Compared with previous years, the scale of the exercise has more than doubled. A special mission, in the process, is assigned to the so-called "NATO fire brigade"--mobile units on the lines of the "quick reaction corps."

Nearing completion are Norwegian-U.S. negotiations on the establishment in Norway of permanent arms depots to equip one U.S. brigade (8 to 9 thousand men) in case of need to urgently land troops near the border of the USSR. The types of weapons are not specified. However, from reports in the Western press and the confused semidenials on the part of official Norwegian representatives, it transpires that these dangerous storage facilities can contain, behind their barred doors, components of tactical nuclear weapons included in the set of "standard" equipment of U.S. troops. These depots will complement the arms depots of Canadian and British troops, the establishment of which the Norwegian Government has already given its consent. Among others, the Canadian marines, for instance, on returning home after the NATO exercise will leave their military hardware on Norwegian soil.

It is clear to all that from a military viewpoint each foreign military stronghold is in effect a base regardless of the number of foreign military personnel present there at any given time. On the whole, Norway's transformation into an arsenal of foreign offensive weapons openly aimed at the Soviet Union cannot be described otherwise than as a departure of the country's government from the principles of its own declared policy of not stationing foreign troops and nuclear weapons on Norwegian soil in times of peace-despite the assurances about a consistent observance of these principles repeatedly given by Norway.

Unfriendly acts with regard to the Soviet Union, into which Norway is being drawn, are not coincidental. It would be apt to recall that the Norwegain Government supported NATO's decision on the production and deployment in Western Europe of new U.S. medium-range missiles intended to achieve a military superiority over the USSR. The ruling circles of Norway are actually serving as accessories to the adventurist line pursued by the Carter administration aimed at destroying international detente and unleashing a cold war. Norway has also joined in the campaign aimed at disrupting the Olympic games in Moscow. It announced the canceling of a number of planned meetings and contacts within the framework of exchanges with the Soviet Union. At present things have reached a stage when the Oslo government appears to be ready to give in to the U.S. desire to complement the notorious "arc of crisis" in the Middle East and in the Persian Gulf area by a similar arc in the north and to adjust Norwegian territory to the needs of the gendarme "quick reaction corps."

One is bound to ask: What is it that prods Norway to take actions at variance with the principles of good neighborliness; what does it look for in its attempts to worsen Soviet-Norwegian relations? The USSR has given no cause for these actions on the part of Norway and, on the contrary, has always striven to resolve outstanding problems in the spirit of mutual understanding and trust.

It appears that trust and the spirit of accord for some particular reasons do not suit the interests of a definite part of Norway's ruling circles and that some people in that country are inclined to join Washington's anti-Soviet course without giving thought to the possible implications of the step.

GREEK DEMOCRATIC FORCES OPPOSE NATO REINTEGRATION

ID200949 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Feb 80 p 5 ID

[Correspondent V. Drobkov report: "NATO Demands Concessions"]

[Text] Athens, 13 February--The Greek democratic public is alarmed at the increased efforts to return the country to the NATO military organization.

Our country, the Greek communists' newspaper RIZOPASTIS writes in this connection, is experiencing increasing pressure from the West.

According to local press reports NATO is promising Athens favors in a number of important spheres in exchange for agreement to return to the bloc. A. Papandreou, leader of the Pan-Hellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK), made a special statement on this subject, urging the government not to make concessions to its NATO partners' requests. NATO, Papandreou points out, is seeking to return Greece as rapidly as possible to its militarist structure in connection with recent events in the Near East, the Persian Gulf and Asia.

The Communist Party of Greece, PASOK and other forces of the democratic opposition oppose Greece's return to NATO and advocate a complete break with this aggressive grouping. NATO's requests, which are becoming increasingly persistent, require that the Greek public step up its rebuff to the dangerous plans of the cold war champions, RIZOPASTIS writes.

DISORDER, CONFUSION AT CHRISTIAN DEMOCRAT CONGRESS IN ROME

ID192136 Moscow TASS in English 1905 GMT 19 Feb 80 ID

[Report by TASS correspondents Yevgeniy Babenko and Nikolay Teterin]

[Text] Rome, February 19, TASS--The current 14th National Congress of the Christian Democratic Party of Italy has entered its final stage. Disorder and confusion reign at the congress. Yesterday was especially confusing, when sharp differences between various trends inside the party were aggravated by vigorous attempts by every one of them to push its own candidates to the party's leading bodies. The Christian Democratic Party, the biggest bourgeois party of Italy that held power in the country for over thirty years, has no common program. Instead of working out a clear-cut policy course various inter-party trends are feuding both inside and outside the congress hall for control inside the party. Many speeches are interrupted by whistles, hooting and yells from the audience. Observers are of the opinion that the congress' deliberations may have to be prolonged.

The delegates to the congress lack unanimity on the main political problem: working out the issue of participation of the left forces, above all the communists, in a future government--the issue which largely determines future political developments in the country. Already during the congress Flaminio Piccoli, chairman of the National Council of the Christian Democratic Party, held a long meeting with heads of the main trends inside the CDP in a bid to reach a compromise decision. However, judging from the statements of the delegates, he failed to do so. Arnaldo Forlani, the former foreign minister, who spoke at the congress tried to play the role of a go-between for the right-centrist and left trends inside the Christian Democratic Party. He said it would be erroneous and unreasonable to reject categorically and permanently the concept of the participation of communists in government, but at the same time he tried to make the concept conditional on the recognition by the Italian Communist Party of its "subordinate" position with regard to the Christian Democratic Party. As to the right wing of the party, it continues to reject the possibility of the participation of the left forces in government. In this connection mention should be made of the speech by Helmut Kohl, leader of the West German Christian Democratic Union and guest of the congress, who openly urged the delegates to give up the idea of ruling the country in cooperation with the communists. Senator Danilo de Cocci, a representative of the rightists hurriedly supported Kohl, while senator Adolfo Sarti said that it was up to the Italian Communist Party, by no means the Christian Democratic Party, to make the choice. In other words he made it clear that the Italian Communist Party should endorse the pro-Atlantic foreign policy of the present CDP leadership.

Commenting on the deliberations of the congress, Gerardo Chiaromonte, member of the ICP leadership, said: "one gets the impression that the Christian Democrats will fail to make a new political choice. This would further aggravate the grave crisis which the Italian society finds itself in". Voting by secret ballot the delegates to the congress today decided by a majority of votes in a change of party rules that the political secretary of the party would be elected by the CDP National Council which is to meet no later than 20 days after the congress.

FRG REPORT ON BACTERIOLOGICAL EXPLOSION IN URALS SCORED

ID191235 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1138 GMT 19 Feb 80 ID

[Vladimir Serov commentary]

[Text] Moscow, 19 February, TASS--BILD ZEITUNG, the rag of Springer's West German newspaper concern, which specializes in preparing lies of various kinds, has cooked up yet another nasty-smelling dish. Having been given the task of pouring oil onto the flame of the anti-Soviet hysteria being whipped up now in the West, the editors of BILD ZEITUNG have thought up from nowhere a "story" of an alleged "explosion in the scientific laboratory of a factory in the Urals producing bacteriological bombs." We have been told by competent scientific circles that this report by the West German paper is from beginning to end a malicious invention which has absolutely nothing to do with actual fact. It is well known that it was the Soviet Union which was the initiator of the conclusion of the convention banning the development, production and stockpiling of stores of bacteriological (biological) and toxic weapons and for their destruction. The convention came into force in 1975 and the Soviet Union observes it strictly. As for the source of the abovementioned fraud, it was given away by BILD ZEITUNG itself, which refers to "one of the West's secret services." It is known that the muddy flow of anti-Soviet fabrications manufactured on the assembly lines of Western secret services, and primarily the American CIA, has markedly intensified recently. The purpose of this ignoble activity is perfectly obvious--to discredit the Soviet Union and to cast aspersions on its policy directed at banning and eliminating all types of mass destruction weapons, including bacteriological and chemical ones. The fact that all this nonsense found its way onto the pages of BILD ZEITUNG is no surprise. This rag, whose scandalous reputation is common knowledge, willingly picks up any anti-Soviet concoction tossed in its direction and which any self-respecting organ of the press turns away. That was what happened this time, too.

FRENCH CLAIM OF AIRSPACE INTRUSION DISCOUNTED

ID192142 Moscow in French to Europe 1730 GMT 19 Feb 80 ID

[Text] The French weekly VALEURS ACTUELLES has discovered a Soviet threat in the French sky. In recent weeks a Soviet plane is alleged to have flown over the Rhone Valley at a height of 25,000 meters and photographed the Plateau d'Albion. VALEURS ACTUELLES claimes that French anti-aircraft defense forces could do nothing against this plane because Mirage-3 planes can only fly at a maximum altitude of 16,000 meters. In this connection we broadcast an answer by our commentator Eduard (Sanidolin):

This piece of news proves one thing: The VALEURS ACTUELLES editors do not lack imagination. The weekly has discovered a threat against French security emanating from the Soviet Union, where few had any notion of seeking such a threat in the French sky. Indeed, one must possess great inventiveness to launch such an enormous anti-Soviet canard.

The structure of French Defense Forces is not by (?strong point), our commentator continues. However, I do not doubt the declaration made by the commander of the French strategic air force, Gen Saunier, that his pilots are capable of insuring the security of French air space. If the editors of VALEURS ACTUELLES are not inclined to trust Gen Saunier, and I do not know why they should not, that is their business. The main thing is, in the past 15 years the USSR and France have contributed greatly to the consolidation of mutually advantageous cooperation and it seems that (?some in France), by aligning (?themselves) with Washington's current tough line would like to worsen these relations and, on the pretext of a non-existent Soviet threat, demand higher military expenditures. This is undoubtedly the purpose of the anti-Soviet fabrications such as those served up by VALEURS ACTUELLES.

APN WARNS ON ATTEMPTS TO CHANGE AUSTRIAN STATE TREATY

AU191259 Vienna VOLKSSTIMME in German 16 Feb 80 p 2 AU

[Commentary by May Podkluchnikov, APN: "Pacta Sunt Servanda"]

[Text] Voices have recently been heard more and more often in Austria which for all practical purposes call for a violation of certain provisions of the State Treaty. They are primarily provisions prohibiting the Austrian Army to use certain modern weapons. One of the most recent voices was that of General W. Kuntner, chief of the Austrian military academy. It is true that the general spoke in a roundabout way about "modern tactical weapons systems," but everyone realized immediately that what he meant were missiles banned by the State Treaty.

To substantiate his idea, General Kuntner used arguments which at first sight appear sound. But only at first sight, for considerations about strengthening defense make sense only if a country is actually exposed to a danger of war from outside. However, is there such a danger for Austria?

Austria has good relations with its neighbors. Its policy of permanent neutrality enjoys well-deserved confidence in the world and constitutes per se a reliable guarantee of security. What, then, is the origin of rumors spreading from time to time that Austria has reason to worry about its security? Undoubtedly one such source is the anti-Sovietism of certain circles in the West that are expatiating the myth of a "Soviet threat." This baiting has reached a climax in the past few weeks. It is being used in an attempt in the NATO countries to justify new, increased expenditures for the arms race, the dangerous decision on the deployment of American medium-range missiles in Western Europe as well as the United States' sharp turn toward the "second cold war."

The atmosphere of tension, distrust and fear fanned by the American propagandists is probably also affecting the outlook of certain Austrian military figures and prevents them from cool-headedly and realistically assessing their country's international situation.

Yetit is quite obvious: Any attempt to call in question one provision or another of the State Treaty actually cannot serve to strengthen Austria's security but, on the contrary, can only harm it and impair the confidence in Austria's policy of neutrality.

Even the ancient Romans formulated the most important principle of international life: "Pacta sunt servanda"--"Treaties must be observed." One can easily imagine that without the observance of international treaties and agreements a normal life of states, their good-neighborly relations and cooperation would be simply impossible.

AYATOLLAH KHOMEYNI APPOINTS BANI-SADR COMMANDER IN CHIEF

LD191538 Moscow TASS in English 1502 GMT 19 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Tehran, February 19, TASS--As reported by PARS AGENCY, the leader of the Iranian revolution Ayatollah Khomeyni today issued a special decree appointing the President of Iran A. Bani-Sadr as the commander-in-chief of the country's armed forces. The decree stresses that the decision was adopted in connection with the need in the present conditions to centralize power in the country.

IRANIAN DEMANDS ON SHAH, RETURN OF WEALTH CITED

LD192100 Moscow TASS in English 1735 GMT 19 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Tehran, February 19, TASS--Hasan Habibi, spokesman of the Islamic Revolutionary Council, stated here that the terms laid by the Iranian people for the release of the American hostages and formulated by President A. Bani-Sadr remain unchanged. The United States, Habibi said, should recognize that it interfered over many years in the internal affairs of Iran and should promise not to do so again and not hamper efforts to get the former shah back to Iran in order to put him on trial on a charge of committing grave crimes against the Iranian people.

A spokesman of the Iranian students--"followers of imam's course", said after a meeting at the U.S. Embassy with Ayatollah Khomeyni's son, Hojjat ol-Eslam Ahmad Khomeyni, that the position of the students remains unchanged. We shall continue to insist on the extradition of the former shah and the return of the wealth he has stolen from the Iranian people as the only condition for the release of the American hostages. The students reaffirmed that pending the extradition of the overthrown shah, they can release the hostages only by the order of Ayatollah Khomeyni.

IRAN'S QOTBZADEH DISCUSSES FORMATION, ACTIVITY OF SHAH COMMISSION

LD201145 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Feb 80 p 5 LD

[TASS report under the general headline "On Iran's Position"]

[Text] Paris, 17 February--Iranian Foreign Minister S. Qotbzadeh who is on an official visit to France has stated at a press conference here that the path for Iran's economic development imposed by the United States and implemented by the former shah has failed.

The Revolution Council, the minister said, seeks to develop international ties in the Iranian people's interests. We will not travel our former path and will not continue to play the part of gendarme in the Persian Gulf region.

Touching on the problem of the U.S. hostages, Qotbdzadeh stressed that the formation of an international commission to investigate the former shah's crimes would be only the first step in settling this issue. He pointed to the need to observe total independence in the questions of the formation and future activity of this commission.

IZVESTIYA NOTES DIFFERING STANCES OF BANI-SADR, STUDENTS

LD191531 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Feb 80 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Unattributed report from S. Chugrov "World Today" roundup: "Interview With the President"]

[Text] In a French Radio interview Iranian President A. Bani-Sadr stated that he has submitted to Ayatollah Khomeyni a plan for the release of the American hostages.

According to Bani-Sadr, Khomeyni has approved this plan. The Iranian president said that the main requirement for the hostages' release is a "self-critical acknowledgement" by the United States of its erroneous position in relations with Iran. The U.S. Government, he stressed, must first accept our three demands: admit its guilt inasmuch as that it tried during the shah's rule to subordinate Iran to itself; acknowledge our right to pursue the shah and his relatives with a view to bringing them to trial for their crimes and returning the riches they stole; declare that it will not interfere in Iran's internal affairs in the future. That is all that is necessary for the hostages' release, Bani-Sadr said.

The Iranian president also remarked that unless disagreements arise between Khomeyni and the members of the Islamic Revolution Council on the question of the hostages' release, there will be no need to use force against the students holding the U.S. Embassy in Tehran.

The Iranian students--"followers of the imam's course"--doubt that Ayatollah Khomeyni has approved the plan put forward by Bani-Sadr for the hostages' release. If that had happened, a spokesman for the students stressed in a press statement, he would have told us. In any case, he said, we will not tolerate such an idea until the imam publicly declares the adoption of the plan.

Hojjat ol-Eblam Kho'ini has come out in defense of the students holding the U.S. Embassy. In an interview for the newspaper SOBHE AZADEGAN he stated that the students could become the first sacrifices of the revolution, since a conspiracy is being prepared against them. If the Iranian people take no action, he said, they will be handed over for trial for seizing the American nest of spies and the hostages.

STEPANOV ASSESSES GROMYKO'S SYRIAN VISIT, IMPACT ON MIDEAST

LD200941 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 6/8 Feb 80 p 7 LD

[A. Stepanov article: "Clear Criteria"]

[Text] Events in the Near and Middle East are taking an increasingly dangerous turn. American imperialism is striving to build up international tension there again and to strike a blow against the national liberation movement. In this connection special significance is attached to coordinating the positions and actions of the forces of peace and progress. This is promoted by Soviet-Syrian contacts at government and party level. These contacts have long been a good tradition, but the need for them is especially obvious in present conditions. [paragraph continues]

Confirmation of this was provided by the official friendly visit to the Syrian Arab Republic in late January by A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister and his meetings with Syrian leaders--President H. al-Asad and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam.

During the talks the Camp David deal was again categorically rejected and the new concessions to Israel by the Egyptian leadership and the continuing talks on the so-called "Palestinian autonomy," under cover of which Israel is continuing to colonize the occupied lands, were resolutely condemned.

Stressing the importance of strengthening the Arab countries and peoples' cohesion on the platform of struggle against the capitulation policy, the USSR and Syria assessed highly the decisions of recent conferences of Arab heads of state and other steps "aimed at overturning the Camp David deal."

The aggressive U.S. course, which pursues the goal of strengthening American military-strategic positions in the region, was unanimously condemned.

By fueling the ballyhoo over events in Iran and Afghanistan, imperialist circles and their accomplices, the joint communique says, are "striving to distract the Arab peoples' attention from the struggle to eliminate the consequences of Israeli aggression, to introduce discord into the ranks of Arab and Muslim countries, to drive a wedge between them and their friends--the Soviet Union and the socialist community countries and to undermine the unity and principles of the nonalinement movement."

The same goal is served by the false concern for Islam which Washington is demonstrating while at the same time supporting the Zionists' occupation of the Muslim holy places in Jerusalem and occupying an overtly hostile stance with respect to the Iranian revolution. The facts indicate that imperialism has been and remains the Muslim countries' enemy. Although certain participants in the recent Islamic Conference Organization session in Islamabad failed to take that inescapable fact into account, the countries and peoples with rich experience of struggle against imperialist interference and for independent development have clear criteria as to who is their enemy and who their friend. Progressive Arab states, including Syria, have firm views on that score.

A.A. Gromyko's visit aroused undisguised irritation in Tel Aviv, Cairo and Washington, which saw its results as a manifestation of the strengthening unity of the forces opposed to new imperialist intrigues in the Near East. But for the same reason the visit met with a wide, positive response among democratic forces in the Arab world. "Soviet-Syrian friendship," the Beirut newspaper ASH-SHARQ writes, for instance, "provides for joint responsibility since in these complex conditions the Soviet Union heads the struggle against imperialism and Syria has become the main bulwark in the struggle against the Camp David deal." Yes, our countries have common interests and a common concern--peace and justice in the Near East.

SYRIAN PRIME MINISTER OUTLINES GOVERNMENT'S FOREIGN POLICY

ID192128 Moscow TASS in English 1754 GMT 19 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Damascus, February 19, TASS--A meeting of Syria's People's Council (parliament) was held here and heard a government declaration read out by the country's Prime Minister 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm, outlining the main directions of activities of the new cabinet of ministers that was formed on January 14th this year.

In the field of foreign policy Syria's main task, the declaration stresses, is the liberation of all Israeli-occupied Arab territories and the restoration of the inalienable national rights of the Arab people of Palestine. The Syrian Government will rebuff all attempts to liquidate the Palestinian problem and continue to support the sole lawful representative of the Palestinian people--the PLO. Syria will facilitate the strengthening of the National Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation--the main bulwark of struggle against the capitulatory plots, for frustrating the treacherous Egyptian-Israeli treaty. Proceeding from these tasks the Syrian Government will continue the course of strengthening friendship and all-round cooperation with the socialist states and first of all with the Soviet Union. Syria will also facilitate the development of the non-aligned movement on an anti-imperialist and anti-Zionist basis.

GROMYKO REPORTEDLY PROTESTS TO 'ARAFAT OVER ISLAMIC CONFERENCE

JN200951 Paris AL-MUSTAQBAL in Arabic 16 Feb 80 pp 17, 18 JN

[Text] It has been learned from Eastern diplomatic sources that during the meeting held in Damascus between Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, the Soviet official asked why the PLO had not completely boycotted the Islamic Conference in Islamabad. The sources added that despite Abu 'Ammar's persuasive explanations, the Soviet minister went beyond his well-known long record in diplomacy by protesting the PLO's action.

The Eastern sources went on to say that despite appearances, the crisis between the USSR and the PLO is continuing and it looks as though it will not be so easy to overcome it. It is not clear whether Soviet aid to the PLO will be affected. The situation, however, is even worse than what some people imagine.

IZVESTIYA CITES EGYPTIAN MINISTER ON TRAINING OF AFGHAN 'GANGS'

LD191513 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Feb 80 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[TASS report under the general headline "Supporting the Gangs"]

[Text] Cairo, 14 February--K.H. 'Ali, Egyptian minister of defense and war production, while speaking at a press conference admitted frankly that Afghan counterrevolutionaries are receiving military training in special camps in Egypt. "They will be armed," he said, "and sent into Afghanistan to wage the struggle against the Afghan Government."

ISRAEL MOVES TWO DIVISIONS TOWARD SYRIAN, LEBANESE BORDERS

LD191326 Moscow TASS in English 1250 GMT 19 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Damascus, February 19, TASS--According to reports coming here, the Israeli command started the transportation of two of its divisions to the southern borders of Syria and Lebanon.

These provocative actions by Israel have the aim of bringing pressure on Syria and on Lebanon. It is pointed out there that the Israeli action is also aimed at strengthening the positions of the right-wing Christian and separatist forces in Lebanon operating with the backing of the United States.

Apparently, the Begin government decided to bone up its verbal threats to Syria and Lebanon by concentrating troops on the borders of these two countries.

'UNREST' IN SAUDI ARABIA VIEWED AS DEMAND TO RESTRICT ROYAL POWER

LD132352 Moscow TASS in English 1948 GMT 13 Feb 80 LD

[Excerpt] New York, February 13, TASS--Information is rife in circles of Arab delegations here that unrest is going on in a number of areas of Saudi Arabia in a demand for restricting royal power, for setting up a people's parliament and limiting relations with the United States of America.

Vigorous actions took place in the oilmen's town of Qatif. Arms and poisonous gases were used against the demonstrators. Five people were killed and about 40 injured. Mass arrests were made and a curfew was imposed in the town.

At the head of the mass actions are religious figures and intellectuals, members of the Shi'ite community of the kingdom. Measures are taken in the country to combat the actions. It is being asserted that an understanding has been reached with the West German authorities to send German instructors who will give assistance in creating police and military units.

According to the same sources, Saudi Arabia sharply increased the number of South Korean workers at oil fields and reduced the number of oilmen--Arabs and those native of other countries, first of all of Iran. Most of South Koreans who arrive in Saudi Arabia are servicemen who underwent training under the direction of U.S. officers. They are used both as a labour force and as trained soldiers that can be employed in crisis situations. Information coming from Saudi Arabia is indicative of a possibility of further aggravation of the situation in that country.

ABSENCE OF SOVIET-SAUDI DIPLOMATIC TIES 'UNNATURAL'

LD172019 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 17 Feb 80 LD

[Unattributed commentary: "The 54th Anniversary of the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations Between the Soviet Union and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia"]

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen, in mid-February 1926 the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia became the first Arab country with which the Soviet Union established diplomatic relations, thus giving it moral and political support when it needed it most. It is known that the Saudi forced entry into the Al-Hijaz territory at the time aroused an explosion of anti-Saudi hysteria in the West. The imperialists began to talk about what they called aggression by the forces of Ibn Sa'ud against the kingdom of Al Hijaz and the Wahhabites' violations against the Islamic shrines in Mecca and Medina. In this connection they started to call for organizing a campaign to be mounted by the civilized nations against the Saudi barbarians, as they called them.

The Soviet Union immediately recognized the inclusion of Al-Hijaz in the Saudi state as a fait accompli. It officially notified King ibn Sa'ud that the Government of the Soviet Union, proceeding from the principle of the peoples' right to self-determination and from deep respect for the will of the people of Al-Hijaz who recognized you as their king, recognizes Your Majesty as king of Al-Hijaz and sultan of Najd and its dependencies. By virtue of this, the Soviet Government considers itself in a state of normal diplomatic relations with Your Majesty's government.

The establishment of diplomatic relations enabled the two states to actively develop their political and trade relations. Soviet goods appeared in Saudi markets and this made it possible to weaken the pressure of British monopoly on the domestic and foreign policy of the kingdom. Soviet doctors gave Saudi inhabitants important medical assistance in the thirties.

Just before World War II Soviet representatives working in Saudi Arabia left the country to return home. Since then there have been no diplomatic missions either in Moscow or in Riyadh. Naturally, the absence of these missions makes relations between the Soviet Union and Saudi Arabia largely formal, even if there are not at present or have been in the past any objective reasons for maintaining this unnatural situation. We say this frankly.

In Saudi Arabia there are people who base their argument on the contradictions that exist between Islam and communist ideology; they regard this as a basic obstacle to the conduct of Soviet-Saudi relations. We do not disagree that this philosophical and ideological conflict exists, but does this mean that this disagreement should necessarily hinder the adoption of a unified stand on political issues which concern the two sides?

The Soviet Union has good relations with a whole range of monarchies where Islam is a state religion and where Islamic ideas are cherished by the leaders just as much as they are cherished by the Saudis. We notice that when King ibn Sa'ud agreed to establish Saudi-Soviet relations he did not foresee any obstacles in the way of promoting and entrenching them in the interests of the two countries.

The Soviet Union views with understanding Saudi Arabia's attitude toward the questions of a Middle East settlement and toward a number of other international issues. The Saudi demand for an Israeli withdrawal of forces from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967, including East Jerusalem, and recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people is also a basis of Soviet policy in the Middle East.

Anwar as-Sadat's capitulationist deal with Israel and the attempt of the Egyptian leadership to trade the rights of Palestinians are condemned in Saudi Arabia just like in the Soviet Union. In other words there are quite a number of international issues on which the attitudes of the two countries are either very similar or identical. It was on this basis that relations between the Soviet Union and Saudi Arabia were built when they were established in February 1926.

The Western propaganda machine, in connection with the Afghan events, recently began a slanderous campaign against the Soviet Union, sometimes alleging the existence of hostile intentions on the part of the Soviets toward the gulf oil countries, including Saudi Arabia.

But facts point to the opposite. The United States, and not the Soviet Union, was the one who amassed a large naval force in the Indian Ocean directed against Iran and the Arabian Gulf countries. It was President Carter who declared the gulf oil area an area of vital importance to the United States. In the dictionary of U.S. imperialism this expression is explained as a strong intention to use all methods, even military force, to guarantee oil deliveries to the United States and its allies.

As for an excuse to intervene, this could be any incident, however small, starting with the internal events in some state or other in the area and ending with the raising of oil prices once again. As for the Soviet Union, its stand is clear and is not subject to interpretation either way. In his speech at the 25th CPSU Congress Leonid Brezhnev talked about his country's support for the peoples' liberation movement. He said that the Soviet Union is not seeking any benefit for itself and it does not seek concessions, the domination of its policy or military bases. It was by this that the Soviet Union was guided when it established Soviet relations with Saudi Arabia in February 1926 and by which it is guided today in its attitude toward Saudi Arabia.

PALESTINE NATIONAL COUNCIL CHAIRMAN DISCUSSES CAMP DAVID ACCORDS

LD151520 Moscow TASS in English 1458 GMT 15 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Damascus, February 15, TASS--Contrary to the claims of U.S., Zionist and As-Sadat propaganda, the Camp David agreements have nothing to do with the process of attainment of peace in the Middle East, said Chairman of the Palestine National Council Khalid al-Fahum speaking in an interview with TASS correspondent Aleksandr Zhudro.

Hardly anybody doubts, Khalid al-Fahum noted, that true peace in the Middle East can be achieved only on the basis of a just and comprehensive settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict. What justice can it be when one speaks of the Camp David agreements, if they were signed practically totally on Israel's terms, on the aggressor's terms? What comprehensive settlement can it be, when Camp David plotters disregard the Palestinian people and its sole legitimate representative--PLO.

The Israeli Zionist clique referring to agreement with As-Sadat, began claiming that the occupation of the West Bank of the Jordan River and Gaza Sector is allegedly of a legitimate character. It was in As-Sadat's presence that Begin repeatedly declared in public that Israeli troops would never withdraw from the captured areas and Jerusalem would forever remain the capital of Israel.

It is under the cover of talks on the so-called "administrative autonomy" that Tel Aviv is setting up ever new Zionist settlements in the Arab lands and has been recently claiming the right to settle the Israelis in such Arab towns as Al-Khalil.

As far as the normalization of relations between the As-Sadat regime and Israel is concerned, it is no normalization but full capitulation, voluntary capitulation or in other words national treachery.

The real intentions of the Carter administration, which appeared as an active participant in the anti-Arab collusion, have been most clearly manifest in recent months when the U.S. President declared plans to broaden U.S. military presence in the Middle East and Near East.

The Soviet state met the request of the Government of Afghanistan for aid to the Afghan people in the struggle for strengthening the country's national independence. But who invited to the Persian Gulf units of U.S. Marines armed with offensive weaponry? Who threatens the Arab oil: the Soviet Union, which permanently assists the Arabs and never laid claim on the territories of other peoples, or the USA, which repeatedly threatened with the capture of oil fields and Israel pursuing the policy of expansionism in the Arab east?

In common with all people of good will, the Palestinian patriots resolutely condemn the militaristic intrigues of the United States and come out against the U.S. military presence, against the policy of creating aggressive blocs and military bases in the region, Khalid al-Fahum said in conclusion.

PDRY FOREIGN MINISTER SCORES U.S. CAMPAIGN IN DEFENSE OF ISLAM

LD171640 Moscow TASS in English 1540 GMT 17 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Beirut, February 17, TASS--Foreign Minister Salim Salih Muhammad of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen has strongly condemned the campaign launched by the American imperialism under the pretext of "defence of Islam" in order to aggravate the international situation in the Arab region and throughout the world.

Concealed behind this vicious campaign, he said in an interview with the newspaper AN-NIDA', is Washington's striving to find an excuse for military interference in the affairs of other states and for setting up militaristic blocs spearheaded against the peoples who are fighting for freedoms and social progress.

The foreign minister criticized the propaganda hullabaloo raised in the West over the events in Afghanistan, with a view to striking a blow at the Afghan revolution, discrediting the Soviet Union in the eyes of other peoples and consolidating imperialist military presence in the Near and Middle East.

But no slanderous inventions, S.S. Muhammad said, will help Washington erase from the minds of Arab and other Moslem peoples the fact that American imperialism is their enemy, an enemy of their culture. The peoples remember well that the United States is responsible for the death of hundreds of thousands of people in Vietnam, that it refuses to recognize the lawful rights of the Arab people of Palestine and the Arab nation and supports reactionary and dictatorial regimes, and Arabs know well that the United States and its henchmen--As-Sadat and the leaders of Israel--are enemies of the Arab nation. This is clearly shown by President Carter's recent statement to the effect that he regards the Persian Gulf as an area of vital interests of the USA. This statement represents a crying violation of all the generally accepted standards of international law and open impudent interference in the internal affairs of other states, S.S. Muhammad said.

BAHRAINI FRONT SUPPORTS SOVIET AID TO AFGHANISTAN

LD171210 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic to the Arab World 1630 GMT 16 Feb 80 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The national forces in the Arab world are now celebrating the 25th anniversary of the establishment of the Bahraini National Liberation Front. This progressive organization was formed at a time when the imperialist forces played havoc with the oil-rich gulf region with no one to check them. Relying on the local reactionary forces, the imperialist forces robbed the region's natural wealth, the wealth of Bahrain and other countries in the region. They savagely exploited the workers of the region. They also turned the gulf basin into a military bridgehead for themselves by grouping the two blood-stained royalist regimes in Iraq and Iran together with Turkey and Pakistan in the aggressive Baghdad Pact.

The formation of the Bahraini National Liberation Front reflected the desire of the national forces there to free themselves from the burdens of imperialist custodianship and to contribute to the struggle of the peoples of the gulf and the Arabian Peninsula for independence and social progress. Their struggle, which became part of the world anti-imperialist movement, brought about positive changes now in the gulf region which fruitfully affected and influenced the conditions in Bahrain itself. The ability of the imperialists to use Bahrain as a pawn in their political game under the new conditions--which brought about the downfall of the shah's regime in Iran and the collapse of the pro-imperialist CENTO pact--was curtailed. The gulf peoples have scored tangible successes in the struggle for their complete control of their natural wealth.

Yet the liquidation of imperialism has not led to any tangible social and economic changes in Bahrain. The ruling clique, which is closely tied to the oil multinationals, reaps great profits from oil and banking transactions at a time when the toiling people remain in their difficult conditions. The Bahraini National Liberation Front understandably cannot, under such conditions, consider that the struggle for the implementation of its national democratic program has ended. Hence it is mobilizing the masses of workers to repel the the offensive of the Bahraini reaction and foreign monopolies and their usurpation of their rights. The front is steering the national forces in the country toward an active struggle against the imperialist military designs in the gulf region and toward the consolidation of solidarity with the anti-imperialist progressive movements in the world.

On the international field, the front is fighting for the defeat of the traitorous Camp David agreements which aim at harming the just cause of the Palestinian Arab people. It supports the Egyptian people's struggle against the capitulationist line of the As-Sadat regime and for the return of Egypt to the fold of the Arab national liberation movement. The front condemns Cairo's collusion with imperialism and with the traitorous Omani clique. It supports the Omani people's struggle led by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman, for complete independence and the elimination of foreign military bases. The Bahraini National Liberation Front welcomes any aid given by the USSR to Afghanistan, within the framework of the treaty of friendship, good neighborliness and cooperation between the two countries. It struggles to defeat the attempts of imperialism and reaction to involve Bahrain in the implementation of the plans for the restoration of the anti-people feudalist regime to Afghanistan under the pretext and slogan of the protection of Islam. The front considers these designs as a threat not only to the Afghan revolution but also to the Arab national liberation movements.

WESTERN POWERS PREPARING SUBVERSION AGAINST ANGOLA

LD191625 Moscow TASS in English 1558 GMT 19 Feb 80 LD

[Text] London, February 19, TASS--Western powers are preparing a broad-scale subversive operation against the People's Republic of Angola. As was reported by the British DAILY TELEGRAPH, which reflects conservatives' views, a group of military observers from Western countries, having crossed over the Angolan-Namibian frontier, recently were in north eastern parts of the country. Judging by reports, that "visit" took place without the knowledge of the Angolan authorities, and was of an obvious espionage character.

Western military observers made reconnaissance of the locality for the purpose of building these covers and organizing supplies of arms and ammunition for anti-Angolan forces. They also discussed with representatives of the reactionary FNLA [National Front for the Liberation of Angola] grouping, questions of retraining its armed formations. On the whole, THE DAILY TELEGRAPH points out, these experts view with optimism prospects of launching a subversive campaign in that area.

The newspaper advocates arrangement with Western participation of joint actions of bandit FNLA and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] groupings against the legitimate Government of Angola. The question of support for anti-Angolan forces, writes the newspaper, is now being considered in real earnest by governments of NATO member-countries.

The article notes with satisfaction the aid being given by China to the Angolan reaction. In 1978, reports THE DAILY TELEGRAPH, China supplied FNLA with arms and ammunition.

The demands of a NATO "crusade" against People's Angola have been repeatedly made in the British press. Earlier, the newspaper TIMES made a provocative call for the Tory government to support, along with other NATO countries, the UNITA grouping which commits bandit sallies against the People's Republic of Angola from the territory of Namibia which is illegally occupied by the Republic of South Africa. Western interests in the African Continent depend, in the final account, on UNITA's successes, THE TIMES cynically noted.

ANGOLAN PRESIDENT ADDRESSES CONFERENCE ON PEOPLE'S POWER

LD171108 Moscow TASS in English 0858 GMT 17 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Luanda, February 17, TASS--The first conference of the national commission on creation of people's power bodies opened here. It was addressed by Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] -Workers Party, president of Angola.

The setting up of people's power bodies at various levels in the PRA [People's Republic of Angola] now is the result of the experience gained during the struggle for national liberation, the struggle against South African racists and counterrevolutionary groupings, he pointed out. The social composition of the people's power bodies mut reflect the interests of workers and peasants, the president said. The head of the Angolan state emphasized that the establishment of people's power bodies will enable broad masses of the working people to directly and actively participate in the solution of state tasks. The unity of action between the executive bodies of state and the people's power bodies must be ensured. This unity will make it possible to act more effectively in handling complex problems which involve the interests of the working masses. Jose Eduardo dos Santos emphasized that a responsible and complex task is being entrusted to the MPLA-Workers Party to exercise in practice the principles of Marxism-Leninism in setting up the people's power bodies.

EXTENT OF SOVIET-CUBAN ECONOMIC COOPERATION HIGHLIGHTED

LD162108 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 16 Feb 80 LD

[Havana correspondent Vygacheslav Lavrentiyev report]

[Summary] It has been 20 years since the USSR and Cuba signed their first trade agreement. Since the signing of the agreement, Soviet-Cuban cooperation has grown from mere trade contacts to the level of industrial cooperation and coordination of economic plans. The volume of trade increased from R160 million in 1960 to R5 billion in 1978. The results of this mutually advantageous cooperation can be seen everywhere in Cuba.

Cuba, for its part, sends sugar, tobacco and citrus fruit to the USSR. It meets the Soviet Union's demand for nickel and cobalt ores. After the building of new facilities and modernization of old plants, Cuba will be producing about 25 percent of world's nickel. "The program for the expansion of nickle output is being carried out with the active participation of socialist countries, within the framework of the CEMA. Soviet-Cuban cooperation now covers nearly all the areas of human activity. It is all-embracing, and as such allows both the Cubans and the Soviet people to exchange experience and to work together." Relations between Cuba and the Soviet Union are a vivid example of cooperation.

CUBAN AGRICULTURAL ACHIEVEMENTS, DIFFICULTIES NOTED

LD151017 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 8 February 1980 published on page 4 under the rubric "From the Countries of Socialism" a 1,700-word dispatch by Havana correspondent A. Trepetov entitled "Resolving Growth Tasks." It begins by enumerating Cuba's economic achievements last year and then notes the difficulties in agriculture caused by bad weather, disease and low sugar prices on the international market. The dispatch concludes by detailing some of the measures being taken to surmount certain negative tendencies of a subjective nature, including the reorganization of certain ministries.

USSR, ECUADOR SIGN CULTURAL-SCIENTIFIC AGREEMENT

LD181230 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 18 Feb 80 LD

[Text] An agreement between the Government of the USSR and the Government of the Republic of Ecuador on cultural and scientific cooperation has been signed in Quito. The documents provide for a development of ties between the two countries in science, education, public health, culture and sport. The agreement is an important step in expanding Soviet-Ecuadorian relations.

PRAVDA REPORTS TIKHONOV ELECTION SPEECH TO OBUKHOVSKIY OKRUG

LD191421 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Feb 80 p 2 LD

[TASS report on 12 February meeting of Leningrad's Obukhovskiy Okrug voters with N.A. Tikhonov, under the headline "Working People's Election Meetings": "Following a Course of Efficiency and Quality"]

[Excerpt] N.A. Tikhonov, who was greeted warmly by the voters, delivered a speech.

It is a tremendous honor and a lofty trust to be a candidate deputy of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet for the working people of the city which bears the name of the brilliant founder of our party and state--Vladimir Ilich Lenin, he said.

Leningrad--the city where the foundations were laid for our epoch's fundamental revolutionary transformations--is especially dear to every Soviet person. Here the Bolshevik cadres who headed the Great October Socialist Revolution--in the course of which the world's first workers' and peasants' state was created--were formed in the crucible of class battles under Lenin's leadership.

Leningrad's communists and working class set an example of courage in the period of the struggle for the Soviets' power in the years of the Civil War and during the restoration and modernization of the national economy. They were always in the forefront of those who created socialist industry, forged the country's defense might, restructured the countryside and enriched the people's spiritual life.

Leningraders displayed the greatest heroism and unbending staunchness in the Great Patriotic War. And on the eve of the 35th anniversary of our great victory the hearts of Soviet people and of all who value peace are filled again and again with a feeling of admiration for the feat of the communists and all the working people of Leningrad, who stood firm and triumphed in the incredibly difficult conditions of the 900-day blockade. Their feat will live down the ages; they have the love and gratitude of the present and future generations!

The enterprises situated in what is now the territory of Obukhovskiy Electoral Okrug played a prominent role in Leningrad's revolutionary, combat and labor history. It was here, beyond the Nevskaya Gate, that Vladimir Ilich Lenin set up the first Marxist worker groups in Russia. It was here that the historic "Obukhovskaya defense," one of the Russian proletariat's outstanding political actions, took place.

True to Lenin's behests and the cause of the Communist Party, working people at enterprises and organizations in the okrug are diligently multiplying the remarkable traditions and, through selfless labor and tireless creative quest, are implementing the party's policy and the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress.

At our meeting we have heard striking speeches by representatives of the working class and intelligentsia, communists and nonparty people and young people. These speeches were filled with a deep sense of gratitude to the beloved Leninist party and its headquarters, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, a loyal Leninist and outstanding leader of the party and the people. [paragraph continues]

In our party and among the people Leonid Ilich is deeply respected and loved for his wisdom and farsightedness and for his exceptional sensitivity to all that concerns the labor and life of Soviet people, for his ability to inspire and organize communists and all working people to solve the tasks of communist building and for his indefatigable struggle for peace. All the comrades who addressed the meeting spoke with uncommon warmth and sincerity about this on behalf of all Leningraders. It gives me great satisfaction to convey to Comrade Brezhnev this high assessment of the activity of the party Central Committee and Leonid Ilich personally and to convey to Leonid Ilich your sincere wishes for many years of good health and new successes in his multifaceted and fruitful work for the good of the Soviet people and for peace and communism!

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has repeatedly noted the vigorous activity of Leningrad party organizations and labor collectives in the fulfillment of important production tasks. He knows many Leningraders personally--workers, sovkhoz working people, scientists and representatives of the creative intelligentsia. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev asked me to convey to the communists and all the working people of the Hero City of Leningrad and Leningradskaya Oblast cordial greetings and wishes for new achievements in labor and all that is fine and good in life. The meeting greeted these words with tumultuous prolonged applause.

Over the years that have elapsed since the 25th CPSU Congress, the speaker noted, a tremendous amount of creative work has been done in the sphere of economic building, on improving the working people's material well-being and developing culture. The Soviet Union's international positions have strengthened and its authority as standard bearer of peace, social progress and democracy has grown.

Our motherland possesses a mighty economic, scientific and technical potential and rich natural resources. Throughout its boundless expanse the multinational Soviet people are working harmoniously and with inspiration to implement the Communist Party's plans. Cities are being created and uninhabited areas are being opened up. New enterprises are being constructed, wells are being sunk, highways and railroads are being laid and mighty power transmission lines are being put up. The historical center of our motherland--Russia's Non-Chernozem Zone-- is being transformed. The economic potential of Siberia and the Far East is growing. The Baykal-Amur railroad is being constructed successfully.

The Soviet Union leads the world in the production of many important types of products, including oil, coal, pig iron, steel, iron ore, coke, cement, tractors, mineral fertilizers, woolen cloth and leather footwear.

Profound qualitative changes are taking place in the national economy. The sectors determining technical progress--chemical and petrochemical industries, electronics, the production of automation equipment and control systems, instrument making and motor vehicle construction--have developed at increasing preferential rates. The party is consistently and purposefully implementing a course toward intensifying the country's economic might and improving production efficiency.

The working people of Leningrad city and oblast are making a major contribution to national economic development. Characterizing the labor accomplishments of enterprises in Obukhovskiy Electoral Okrug during the 10th 5-Year Plan, N.A. Tikhonov stressed that in the fulfillment of production targets, in the achievement of high labor productivity and in saving raw material, materials and energy an important role is played by the creative initiative of production innovators and leading workers and by the broad development of socialist competition among working people for a fitting greeting to Vladimir Ilich Lenin's 110th birthday. The achievements in the development of the country's economy, the speaker went on, are the foundation on which the party is persistently pursuing the course toward further improving the people's standard of living and satisfying increasingly fully Soviet people's material and spiritual needs. [paragraph continues]

Every year approximately 11 million citizens of our country receive better housing. Apartment rents in the USSR are the lowest in the world; they have not changed since 1928. Over the years of the 10th 5-Year Plan per capita real incomes have increased. The party is doing a great deal of work to increase consumer goods output and develop the services sphere. A great deal has been done to protect working people's health and further develop education and culture, without which the full life of the society of developed socialism is inconceivable.

N.A. Tikhonov noted that party and government concern for children, their health and education occupies a special place among the measures to improve Soviet people's standard of living. In our country children enjoy special love and privileges. This is strikingly reflected in connection with the International Year of the Child.

Successes in economic and cultural building and in the solution of social questions--all this is the result of the Soviet people's selfless labor and of the consistent implementation of the Leninist Party's policy. This policy enjoys the absolute support of the entire Soviet people. The unbreakable unity of party and people is the guarantee of new victories in communist building!

Dwelling in detail on the tasks arising out of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum, the candidate deputy stressed that the country's economic growth rates depend in many respects on how the achievements of science and technology are utilized in the national economy. Leningrad is a major scientific and technical center. The activity of Leningrad scientists is characterized by profound scientific quest, creative boldness in formulating and resolving fundamental scientific problems and a close link with production. Following the example of 28 Leningrad scientific collectives, enterprises and organizations who adopted joint pledges on the creation of the giant power project on the Yenisey--the Sayano-Shushenskaya GES--more than 200 plants, associations, scientific, planning and design organizations in Leningrad are now participating in the construction of the Baykal-Amur railroad, in the creation of the Bratsko-Ust-Ilimskiy territorial-production complex and major power industry projects, including nuclear power projects, and in the solution of problems relating to boosting agricultural production in the RSFSR's Non-Chernozem Zone.

Leningrad scientists are currently faced with complex and crucial tasks. They have a particularly large role to play in elaborating problems of the further development of the fuel and energy complex, inproving the technical standard of machine building and metallurgy, and the accelerated development of the chemical industry and electronics, and in the creation and introduction of computer technology, automation equipment, high-quality articles and materials and progressive technology.

One vital national economic problem is that of improving output quality. Herein lie great reserves for increasing labor productivity, saving material resources and insuring the further improvement of the people's living standard. Collectives at the country's machine-building enterprises, including Leningrad enterprises, have much work to do to improve output quality.

The speaker then dwelt on questions relating to intensifying economy measures in the national economy. A thrifty attitude toward nature and its resources and the rational use of raw material, materials and energy is one of the most important moral as well as economic principles of our society which cares not only for the present generation but also for the future generations.

The elaboration of a long-term energy program is a matter of special importance. We are talking here of a substantial improvement in the fuel and energy balance, a reduction in the proportion of oil used by power stations, an increase in atomic energy development rates, the faster startup of the Ekibastuzskiy, Kansko-Achinskiy and Kuznetskiy fuel and energy complexes, the replacement of obsolete energy-intensive equipment, the widespread use of energy-saving technology and the better insulation of buildings. An integral part of this program is the construction of nuclear power stations and of enterprises manufacturing equipment and materials for them. The speaker noted that Leningrad enterprises and scientific organizations have a prominent role to play in the elaboration and implementation of this program.

The candidate deputy dwelt on questions of further improving leadership of the national economy and of the acquisition by all cadres of modern knowledge and a modern style of economic activity. He said that the party Central Committee and the government attach priority significance to a determined heightening of state plan discipline, to the surmounting of departmentalism and parochialism, to the undeviating observance of contractual commitments by each enterprise and association, to economic leaders' effective utilization of the rights granted them and to the development of their initiative and the enhancement of their responsibility. Special attention is being paid to the selection and education of energetic working people possessing a high sense of party responsibility and capable of resolving competently the tasks of scientific and technical progress, modern production organization and people's education.

The building of the new society represents the living creativity of the people's masses. The Communist Party is doing everything necessary for the further development of socialist democracy, and to insure that our humanist ideals take even deeper root in the society of developed socialism. Socialism has in fact accomplished one of the most important principles of social justice--the indivisible unity of each citizens' rights and duties. Vladimir Ilich Lenin forsaw that "the communist organization of social labor--toward which socialism is the first step--is supported by, and will increasingly be supported by, the free and conscious discipline of the working people themselves." The constant consolidation of such discipline is the foundation for the augmentation of society's material and spiritual wealth, and it meets the interests of each Soviet person.

Questions of boosting the masses' labor activity, strengthening socialist labor discipline and nearing the man of initiative and high ideological fiber occupy an important place in all the party's ideological work. The CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work" and the results of the October 1979 All-Union Conference of Ideological Workers point the way toward the further development of the masses' socialist consciousness, toward active offensive struggle against hostile propaganda and toward the education of high political vigilance.

Speaking of the party's foreign policy activity N.A. Tikhonov emphasized that its foundation comprises the struggle to strengthen socialism's positions, for a lasting peace and the deepening of detente, and to insure the people's security. This was precisely the course drawn up by the CPSU at its 24th and 25th congresses. And it is to the historical merit of the Communist Party and of L.I. Brezhnev in person, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, that our people have been laboring under a peaceful sky for some 35 years now!

The strengthening of socialism's positions and the upsurge in the workers and liberation movement achieved under conditions of detente have infuriated the reactionary imperialist forces, and above all those in the United States.

They greeted with particular animosity the overthrow of the shah's regime in Iran, the formation of the new Kampuchea, the revolutionary changes in Nicaragua and the April revolution in Afghanistan.

The end of the seventies and the start of the eighties have been characterized by a considerable complication of the international situation. The responsibility for this is borne by the ruling circles of the United States, the Carter administration. The U.S. President and his entourage are resorting to noisy saber rattling, and they want to secure for themselves the role of world gendarme, intending by such dubious means to exert pressure on other countries and to repair the pretty shaken prestige of the United States. All this testifies that Washington is pursuing the spirit of cold war and not of detente; is displaying irresponsibility with respect to international accords and its own commitments; is unleashing anti-Soviet hysteria, and is allowing a lack of political balance to govern its approach to very complex world problems affecting the interests of all mankind.

As for the Soviet Union's attitude toward such actions, there can be no two opinions here. Our people will not allow themselves to be intimidated, and this was stated absolutely clearly by L.I. Brezhnev in his answers to the questions of a PRAVDA correspondent.

If one speaks about the measures of U.S. President Carter aimed at curtailing trade and scientific and cultural links with our country, these will primarily inflict economic and political harm on the United States itself.

The Communist Party is firmly and consistently pursuing a Leninist foreign policy course, is evaluating soberly and comprehensively the prevailing situation, is doing everything necessary to safeguard the peaceful life of Soviet people and to strengthen the motherland's defense might and is displaying profound adherence to the cause of detente and the consolidation of peace.

The principled Leninist foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state enjoys the unanimous support of our working class, kolkoz peasantry and people's intelligentsia. Behind it stands the enormous creative labor of the 260-million-strong Soviet people--the great and hero people.

Closing his speech, N.A. Tikhonov said that the honor and trust shown in him by Leningraders are dear to him and he assured the okrug electorate that in the area of work entrusted to him by the party he will do everything to justify this trust and to perform the duty of a communist called upon to be guided always and in everything by Leninist requirements and similarly to serve the interests of the people.

Our motherland possesses everything necessary for further successful movement along the entire front of communist building. The Communist Party and all Soviet people are preparing to greet in worthy fashion the 110th anniversary of Vladimir Ilich Lenin's birth and the 35th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War. Work on preparations for our party's 26th congress is evolving at the same time.

All this commits us to do a great deal. The 5-year plan's concluding year is one of shock labor. It is essential to seek not only the fulfillment but also the overfulfillment of the 1980 state plan targets and the socialist pledges adopted. In each collective this remarkable year must become a truly Leninist year.

Proceeding along the path laid by October, the Soviet people will under the leadership of Lenin's party scale new heights in economic and cultural building and in strengthening the Soviet Union's international positions.

BAKU PAPER CARRIES 28 JAN ALIYEV ELECTION SPEECH

LD190921 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 29 Jan 80 pp 1-2 LD

[Text of speech by G. A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, at 28 January meeting with voters of Baku's Razinskiy Electoral Okrug: "Comrade G. A. Aliyev's Speech"]

[Text] Dear comrades!

Soviet people are approaching a great sociopolitical event in our country's life--the elections to the union and autonomous republic supreme soviets and local soviets. The election campaign is taking place in the year of a significant jubilee--the 110th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, founder of the Communist Party and the world's first socialist state. (tumultuous, prolonged applause). Communists of all generations have struggled and prevailed guided by Lenin's ideas and inspired by his great example. Even today Lenin is a living participant in our deeds, our wise teacher and mentor. (tumultuous applause)

The course of history cogently confirms the wisdom of Lenin's ideas, the strength and profundity of Lenin's grasp of the essence of the era's global social processes and the extremely lofty gift of Lenin's scientific foresight. Lenin's teaching is the inexhaustible source of revolutionary thinking and revolutionary action and a powerful means of comprehending and transforming the world. Leninism has become the profound conviction and vital concern of millions and millions of people. "There is no part of the globe," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev has said, "where Lenin's name does not ring out as an ardent call to struggle against oppression, deprivation of rights and exploitation, as a symbol of militant unity and as the guarantee of victory in the historic battle for the triumph of the communist ideals."

Lenin lives on in the Soviet people's great achievements, in the Soviet state's growing might. It is against Lenin that we measure our lives. It is from him that we learn to struggle and win. It is along Lenin's course that the Communist Party--the political leader of the working class, all the working people and the entire Soviet people--is leading our motherland to new victories. (tumultuous, prolonged applause) The party bears aloft the revolutionary banner of Leninism, channels the masses' energy into resolving the tasks of communist building and honorably implements its historic mission. (tumultuous applause) The party gives comprehensive consideration to the laws, requirements and potential of society's development and expresses the interests of all classes and social groups, all nations and nationalities. Soviet people are well aware that the party has no interests other than the people's interests. This is the supreme meaning of its activity. The party is confidently leading the Soviet people to the heights of human happiness--communism. (tumultuous applause)

All our country's achievements are the result of consistent implementation of our party's wise domestic and foreign policy and the implementation under developed socialist conditions of its political course elaborated by the CPSU Central Committee October (1964) Plenum. Creatively developing this course and fulfilling the decisions of the 23d, 24th and 25th congresses and Central Committee plenums, the party has insured tremendous successes for the country in developing the economy, science and culture and fulfilling the social program. The past few years have been marked by a further increase in the CPSU's leading role in Soviet society's life, the improvement of its ideological and moral potential, the strict observance of the Leninist norms and principles of party life and collective leadership, the assertion of a truly Leninist work style and the development of criticism and self-criticism.

Our achievements are the result of multifaceted, purposeful organizational and political activity by the Leninist Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L. I Brezhnev. (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, the loyal continuer of Lenin's great cause and proven leader of our party and people, makes an outstanding contribution to the theory and practice of communist building and to the elaboration and implementation of the party's economic and social strategy and domestic and foreign policy. (tumultuous applause) The wonderful achievements of the party and the people at the developed socialist stage, the growth of our country's international prestige and influence and the consistent and effective struggle for peace, detente and the people's security are connected with Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's tireless and exceptionally fruitful activity. (tumultuous applause)

The nomination of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev as first candidate deputy for all the union republic supreme soviets is a vivid manifestation of nationwide love and recognition of his tremendous personal services in leading the party and the country. (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

The present election campaign has been a cogent new demonstration of the inviolable unity of party and people and the triumph of socialist democracy. At the election meetings Azerbaijan's working people, like all Soviet people, are over and over again wholeheartedly and unanimously approving and completely supporting the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy and the practical activity of its Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev. (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

Comrades! An important landmark in the lives of the party and country was the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum, which demonstrated with new force the Leninist work style and the Leninist approach to solving urgent questions. Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's speech at the plenum provides a comprehensive, scientifically argued analysis of progress in implementing the party's social and economic policy elaborated by the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses, shows the great achievements in the first 4 years of the 5-year plan, reveals shortcomings and defines ways of eliminating them. The tasks set in Leonid Ilich's speech form the basis for practical action by every party organization. They are of truly decisive importance for the successful fulfillment of the 1980 plans and the 10th 5-Year Plan as a whole and for our entire future development.

The Soviet economy's level today is characterized by majestic indicators. The value of our state's fixed production capital has reached R1 trillion; about one-third of it has been renewed since the beginning of the 10th 5-Year Plan. The country has received almost R2 trillion of national income--R323 billion more than over the same period of the 9th 5-Year Plan. R606 billion of industrial output was produced in 1979. That is as much as the whole world produced 30 years ago.

The total volume of capital investments exceeded R500 billion--more than outlined for the 4 years by the 5-year plan targets. About 1,000 industrial enterprises have been commissioned. Giant new machine-building, automotive, oil-refining, chemical and power industry plants have appeared on our country's map. Some 586 million tons of oil were extracted last year--95 million tons more than in 1975. Gas extraction increased 41 percent and exceeded 400 billion cubic meters.

Thanks to consistent implementation of the party's agrarian policy agriculture's material and technical base is strengthening steadily, production and procurements of farming and livestock products are growing and production relations in the countryside are improving. [paragraph continues]

Over the years of the 10th 5-Year Plan the average annual grain harvest has been raised to 209 million tons--27 million tons more than in the 9th 5-Year Plan. Even last year, which was exceptionally hard in terms of weather conditions, 179 million tons of grain were harvested. The country's cotton growers, who handed over 9.16 million tons of cotton to the state, gladdened people with their big harvests.

Great successes have been achieved in resolving the most important questions of social development. Public consumption funds increased more than 22 percent. Real per capita income increased 13.3 percent. More funds than planned were channeled into housing and social and cultural construction. Some 423 million square meters of housing and many schools, hospitals and cultural institutions were constructed.

The results of the first 4 years graphically show the scale of the development of the country's national economy in the 10th 5-Year Plan and are evidence of our economy's great dynamism and the steady rise in the people's living standards. (tumultuous applause)

The purposeful and invariably principled activity of the party, the Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and the Soviet Government to implement the peace program put forward by the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses evokes profound respect and wholehearted gratitude among Azerbaijain's working people, as it does among all Soviet people. They unanimously support the efforts by our party and the Soviet state aimed at consolidating the socialist states' unity and cohesion, aiding and supporting the peoples struggling for national independence and against imperialism, neocolonialism and racism, strengthening peace and international security and ending the arms race and achieving disarmament.

The Soviet Union's and the fraternal socialist countries' consistent implementation of a peace-loving foreign policy led to a considerable improvement in the world political climate in the seventies and a strengthening of the relaxation of international tension. This year we will mark the 35th anniversary of the Soviet Union's victory in the Great Patriotic War and 35 years of life under a peaceful sky. (tumultuous, prolonged applause) It is our great gain that we have preserved peace. (applause) Every encroachment on peace is a crime against mankind.

However, as events in international life show, reactionary imperialist circles do not like the positive changes in the world and are striving to change the correlation of forces in their favor, stepping up the arms race and trying to interfere in other countries' internal affairs and suppress the peoples' liberation movement.

The Azerbaijan working people angrily condemn the policy of whipping up international tension and returning to the cold war times which has been implemented increasingly actively in recent times by the U.S. administration, its Chinese accomplices and other militarist and reactionary circles. Soviet people unanimously support the resolute actions of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Government in giving assistance to friendly Afghanistan in rebuffing outside aggression and defending the gains of the April revolution. (tumultuous applause) Only extreme irresponsibility dictates the White House reaction to events in Afghanistan and its desire to forcibly impose its will on the peoples of Iran and certain other states.

The blame for the deterioration in the international atmosphere, as Comrade L. I. Brezhnev indicated in his answers to the PRAVDA correspondent's questions, "rests with imperialist forces, and above all certain U.S. circles, with those who regard the relaxation of tension as an obstacle to their own aggressive designs, the fueling of militarist hysteria and interference in other peoples' internal affairs, with those in whom the habit of behaving unceremoniously toward other states and acting in the international arena as if they could do what they liked is deeply ingrained."

Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's answers have been received by Soviet people and all the world's progressive forces as a clear, firm warning that no threats, economic blackmail or refusal to fulfill contract commitments, which certain politicians across the ocean are resorting to, will make the Soviet Union accept the conditions offered by Washington, which is trying to force us to agree to holding of talks from a position of strength. (tumultuous applause) Soviet people are confident that our party's and state's Leninist foreign policy is unshakeable. The Soviet Union has been and always will be a reliable bulwark of peace and the peoples' security. (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

Comrades! One of the Soviet people's important gains--and one of worldwide historical significance--is socialist democracy, which embodies the great ideas of scientific communism and the October Revolution. It has become an integral part of the Soviet way of life and has become established in every cell of our society. Freedom and democracy are among the supreme values of the developed socialism which our people have built. They have been won in the selfless struggle for the triumph of communist ideals.

The party displays constant concern for the all-round development of socialist democracy, strengthens its organizational and legal basis and improves our society's political system. The period since the last elections has been an important stage in the further development and improvement of socialist democracy. Increasingly wide and active participation by working people in the management of public and economic affairs has become established as the central direction of Soviet society's political development. The present election campaign and the entire course of preparations for the elections to the Soviets, in which millions of people are involved, express the humanist essence of socialist democracy--genuine, real democracy--and demonstrate it in action.

Nothing is more absurd than our enemies' attempt to represent socialism as a society which suppresses people's rights and freedoms and to take under their protection various renegades and apostates who have lost their honor and conscience and repudiated their people.

Socialism is a society of guaranteed freedoms for all citizens, irrespective of origin, age, sex or nationality. Socialism is the society which has restored to the very concept of democracy its true meaning and content and which has created the supreme type of democracy. Socialism is the society which is laying the foundations for the all-round, harmonious development of the truly free individual. The constant increase in the social and political activeness of the broadest masses, their labor initiatives and their participation in the discussion and resolution of all public and state affairs confirm the correctness of Lenin's conclusion that "living, creative socialism is the creation of the true people's masses."

The new USSR Constitution is the manifesto of developed socialism, the charter of Soviet people's freedoms and rights, and it expresses profoundly and comprehensively the democratic nature of our social system. It enshrines the important principles of organization of public life on firm socialist foundations and reflects the trends and natural laws of socialism's development into communism. The Soviet Constitution embodies our people's political maturity, their humanism and internationalism and their indestructible will for the victory of communism.

Not much time has passed since the day when the new USSR Constitution and the constitutions of union and autonomous republics were adopted, but even in that short space of time the effectiveness of the work of our most representative organs of state power--the Soviets--has increased considerably. The democratic principles of their formation and activity have been further developed, deputies' powers have widened, their prestige has increased and their ties with the masses have strengthened.

The new Azerbaijan SSR Constitution is living and working. It has a beneficial effect on the development of all aspects of the republic's life and helps to improve the working people's political standard and promote an increase in their public and labor activeness and initiative. The republic's fundamental law clearly enshrines the great path of socio-political development which has been traveled by the Azerbaijan people under Communist Party leadership in the years of Soviet power. (tumultuous applause)

The election campaign in the republic is taking place on the eve of the 60th anniversary of the Azerbaijan SSR and the formation of the Azerbaijan Communist Party. Soviet Azerbaijan is the offspring of the Great October Revolution, which broke the fetters of social and national oppression and opened up for the Azerbaijan people a wide path of free development and historical creation and construction. Our people became masters of their own destiny and acquired socialist national statehood. They are proud of belonging to a new historical community of people--the Soviet people, the pioneer of communism. (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

A historic role in resolving tasks of socialist and communist building and in forming, strengthening and developing the mighty alliance of equal peoples in our country was played by the Great Russian people. Their revolutionary energy, selflessness, profound internationalism, inexhaustible spiritual wealth and generosity won the Russian people ardent love and respect among the Azerbaijan people, like all the peoples of the Soviet Union. (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

The election campaign is new evidence of the stability of the principles of socialist internationalism--principles which have been tested by life and which are embodied in socialist democracy and in the Soviet way of life.

The advantages and rich potential of the socialist social system have been revealed most fully at the mature stage of socialist social relations. This is convincingly confirmed by the dynamic development of our republic's economy in the last 10 years. As the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee resolution "On the 60th Anniversary of the Azerbaijan SSR and of the Formation of the Azerbaijan Communist Party" indicates, "In terms of the scale, complexity and rate of socioeconomic development this period holds a special place in the republic's annals. The years of the 9th and 10th 5-year plans have been the best years in its history." (tumultuous applause)

Carrying on from the Red Banner 9th 5-Year Plan, the working class, kolkhoz peasantry and intelligentsia in the republic are marking each year of the 10th 5-Year Plan with new achievements. Permit me to cite a few figures indicating the republic's economic development since the last Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet elections.

National income has increased 32.5 percent in comparison with the corresponding period in the Ninth 5-Year Plan as against the planned 22 percent. The absolute increase in national income totals R1.7 billion, which is more than in the seventh and eighth 5-year plans put together.

Over the 4 years the volume of industrial production has increased 36.5 percent as against a plan of 28.5 percent. In total it exceeded R31 billion, which is 50 percent more than in the corresponding period in the Ninth 5-Year Plan, or nearly as much as in the seventh and eight 5-year plans put together. (applause) Sectors which determine technical progress--the electrical equipment industry, instrument making, petroleum machine building, machine building for the light and food industry and others--developed at increasing preferential rates. The volume of output in the chemicals and petrochemicals industry increased 36 percent.

Over the 4 years R1.6 billion of capital investments have been directed into developing the oil and gas industry, which remains the leading sector in Azerbaijan's economy; this is more than in the whole of the Ninth 5-Year Plan. A total of 14 new oil and gas deposits and fields have been opened. Gas extraction has increased 30 percent and is outstripping the 5-year plan targets. Great work has been done in the technical reequipping of the oil refining industry. The republic's biggest primary oil refining complex has been constructed and is operating successfully, a unique complex for the production of high octane gasolines is soon to be commissioned and other modern installations are under construction. Consumer goods production has increased nearly 50 percent.

Labor productivity has improved in industry and product quality has also improved. The proportion of output with the seal of quality reached 12.2 percent in 1979 as against 1.3 percent in 1975--an increase of 840 percent.

Rural workers have achieved great successes on the basis of the specialization, concentration and intensification of agricultural production. Average annual gross output increased 42 percent in 1975-1979. Production and procurements of raw cotton, grain, grapes, vegetables, fruit, tea, tobacco, meat, milk and other cropgrowing and livestock products increased greatly. The 5-year plan for purchases of grain, vegetables and fruit was fulfilled in 4 years. It is particularly gratifying that all this has been achieved mainly by increasing the yield of agricultural crops and livestock raising productivity and extensively introducing the achievements of agronomy and leading experience.

In the last 4 years nearly R7 billion has been directed toward the implementation of the republic's economic and social development plans, or 40 percent more than in the same period in the Ninth 5-Year Plan. Some 47 percent more fixed capital has been commissioned than in the first 4 years of the Ninth 5-Year Plan. More than 80 major industrial enterprises, capacities and production facilities have been constructed. Three reservoirs have been brought into operation, making it possible to irrigate more than 145,000 hectares of land. Some 5.5 million square meters of housing has been constructed, or 104,000 apartments, and housing conditions have improved for 1 in 10 of the republic's inhabitants. Many schools, children's preschool institutions and other social, cultural and consumer projects have been commissioned. The working people's well-being is improving steadily. The republic's population received 40 percent more payments and concessions from public consumption funds than in the first 4 years of the Ninth 5-Year Plan. Retail trade turnover and the volume of consumer services increased.

The Azerbaijan working people completed 1979 with high indicators. Industry fulfilled the annual plan ahead of schedule, and 110 percent more output was sold above plan than envisaged in the pledges adopted. The volume of industrial production increased 8.7 percent and labor productivity rose 5.7 percent. Rural workers significantly overfulfilled their annual plans and high socialist pledges and achieved record results in the production and procurement of all cropgrowing and livestock products. (tumultuous applause)

The Azerbaijan working people's achievements are assessed highly by the party and government. For 9 straight years the republic has been awarded the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee Red Banner for winning the all-union socialist competition. (tumultuous applause)

The republic's agricultural workers were cordially congratulated on the great labor victory secured in 1979 by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. (tumultuous applause) Leonid Ilich sent warm greetings and good wishes to Azerbaijan's petroleum machine building workers, who fulfilled the plan for the 10th 5-Year Plan period ahead of schedule. (tumultuous applause) [paragraph continues]

The Soyuzneftemash Association was awarded the Order of Lenin for its high production indicators. (tumultuous applause)

The republic's achievements are the fruit of the selfless labor of workers, kolkhoz members, and the intelligentsia and purposeful organizational and political work by party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations. They are based on the fatherly concern, constant attention and practical assistance of the CPSU Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo, the Soviet Government and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev personally for Azerbaijan and its party organization. (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

A shining new manifestation of concern for our republic's further development is the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution adopted on 22 February 1979 "On Measures for the Further Specialization of Agricultural Production and the Development of Viticulture and Winemaking in the Azerbaijan SSR." This historic document contains a scientifically substantiated long-term program for the further intensive development of agriculture and the entire economy of Azerbaijan, for resolving a whole range of social problems and for increasing the working people's well-being. The resolution defines a strategy for our activity in the 11th and 12th 5-year plans to take us through to the threshold of the 21st century. Communists and all working people in the republic repeatedly express boundless gratitude to the party and government and to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally for the constant assistance and attention. (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

Comrades! The working people of award-bearing Baku make a great contribution to Azerbaijan's successes. Each of us is rightly proud of the assessment of Baku by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, who called it the republic's worthy capital. (tumultuous applause)

Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's stay in Azerbaijan and his presentation of the motherland's supreme award--the Order of Lenin--to Baku are inscribed in gilded letters in the republic's glorious annals. In his speeches Leonid Ilich set great and crucial tasks for the people of Baku and all the working people of Azerbaijan. We note with deep satisfaction that the party organization and working people of Baku are responding in deeds to the party's trust and concern and are militantly implementing Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's advice and instructions. (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

The face of our beloved city is being transformed before our very eyes. Baku has been embellished by new housing developments, parks, avenues, imposing buildings and harmonious architectural groups.

In the years of the 10th 5-Year Plan about 1.9 million square meters of housing has been constructed and 190,000 Baku residents have moved into new apartments or improved their housing conditions. Housing construction is taking place intensively in Akhmedly and in the Ninth Microrayon. The number of schools, children's institutions, hospitals, clinics and trade and consumer services enterprises has increased.

Many city highways have been modernized and a belt highway, new viaducts and underground pedestrian crossings have been constructed. Rayons of Baku are successfully completing "green" 5-year plans. Construction work is under way on a major sewerage system, which will create favorable conditions for extending housing and industrial construction and resolving tasks in further cleaning up the Baku Bay sea area and improving the city's sanitation.

In the last 4 years the volume of capital investments in the city's national economy has exceeded R3 billion, which is 42 percent more than in the corresponding period in the Ninth 5-Year Plan. Dozens of major industrial enterprises and production facilities have become operational. [paragraph continues]

These include the installations already mentioned at the Novobakinskiy Vladimir Ilich Lenin oil refinery, plants for the repair of tram and trolleybus cars and road vehicles, the meat processing plant, the dairy and champagne plants, and the spinning factory at the V. I. Lenin textile combine. Many enterprises in machine building, the light and food industry and other industrial sectors have been radically updated and modernized. They are virtually new production facilities equipped with the most modern equipment and advanced technology.

Baku people worked well last year. They reported the completion of the annual industrial plan ahead of schedule, on 26 December, 1 day earlier than envisaged by the socialist pledges. More than R70 million worth of output was sold in excess of the plan. The overall volume of industrial production was almost double the 1970 indicators. The city's industry is now producing 725 products in the top quality category. Last year 501 of them received the seal of quality.

The Baku people's successes in the 10th 5-Year Plan labor vigil are evidence of the increased effectiveness of socialist competition. The collectives of the Yu. Kasimov and Kirov machine building plants, the XXI Syezd KPSS ship-repair plant, the No 1 footwear plant and the No 1 mechanized bakery coped ahead of schedule with their 5-year plan targets for production growth rate. Shock Work is being done by the collectives at the XXII Syezd KPSS and Kirovneft oil and gas extraction administrations, the Bakinskiy Rabochiy air conditioner plant, the dry transformer plant, the glass plant, the Metallokultbyt and the N. Narimanov Knitwear Production Association.

Positive changes have taken place in recent years in the Baku consumer services sphere. Around 100 stores have opened in the city, including large department stores, and modern workers' dining rooms have been constructed at many enterprises. Vegetable, potato, grape and fruit supplies for the population have improved. Last year the volume of trade turnover in state and cooperative trade was R300 million more than 5 years ago.

The sound economic base permitted Baku working people to chart big targets for the final year of the 10th 5-Year Plan. Their desire to work in a shock, Leninist fashion is reflected in the socialist pledges for jubilee year. The Azerbaijan CP Central Committee expresses firm confidence that the Baku people will honorably fulfill the adopted socialist pledges and achieve new and great successes in 1960. (tumultuous applause)

Comrades! In the revolutionary and labor biography of Soviet Azerbaijan's capital a special place belongs to Leninskiy Rayon. It was here, in one of Baku's proletarian citadels, the oilfields, that the thunder of class battles at the beginning of the century ominously rolled. It was here that the oilfield workers trade union, one of the first in Russia, came into being, became strong and matured. The Bolshevik cells of Sabunchi, Balakhany and Ramany repeatedly initiated mass actions by the working class during the First Russian Revolution. Bolsheviks, workers in your oilfields, wrote unforgettable chapters in the heroic epic of the Baku Commune. It was here that the proletarian combat teams gathered strength in preparation for the decisive battle to establish Soviet power in Azerbaijan. The workers of Leninskiy Rayon set an example of labor heroism in the battle for oil during the initial 5-year plans and were in the vanguard of the struggle to modernize and boost the Azerbaijan oil industry (tumultuous applause)

During the years of the 10th 5-Year Plan the workers of the ancient oil rayon of Baku are bearing aloft the banner of socialist competition and making a fitting contribution to the republic's successes. Last year's plan for the production and sale of the most important types of articles was fulfilled on 21 December. Industrial production increased by 10 percent. Labor productivity increased by 9.1 percent and accounted for 92 percent of the industrial production increase. [paragraph continues]

Over the last 4 years the industrial production growth rate was 38 percent against the 28 percent envisaged by counterplans. Labor productivity increased by 35 percent. These are no uncertified products at the rayon's enterprises. Some eight enterprises have introduced comprehensive quality control systems. The proportion of industrial products bearing the state seal of quality has increased 12 times over; by the end of the 5-year plan the proportion will be 35 percent.

In recent years new capacities have been commissioned at a number of enterprises, and machine building plants are being intensively modernized. Great importance attaches to the construction of the Baku northeast industrial complex, where a base plant for the repair of medical apparatus, a bus depot, plants for the repair of computer equipment, consumer packing, streetcars and trolley-buses and a number of other facilities have been commissioned.

Comrades! Voters assess the activity of their representative on organs of people's power primarily by the way he carries out their instructions. Instructions are an important source of people's initiative enabling the broad masses of the working people to participate in the solution of state affairs and the most vital problems. In our country the fulfillment of instructions has been elevated to the constitutional plane. "Of course," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev noted, "it is not easy to implement instructions; sometimes it is very difficult. Often voters' instructions amend our plans. Nevertheless, it is absolutely necessary to do this work and to do it more fully and more competently."

Deputies in the current convocation, as shown by numerous responses, letters and speeches by voters at meetings, have stepped up work on the fulfillment of instructions. Many new schools, clubs, hospitals, trade, public catering and consumer services enterprises and residential buildings have been constructed throughout the republic and many shortcomings have been eliminated on working people's instructions.

As your deputy, I want to give a brief account of the fulfillment of Leninskiy Rayon voters' instructions during the past four years. Construction has been completed at the general educational school for 1,176 students in the settlement of Bilgya, the automatic telephone exchange handling 10,000 numbers in the settlement of Razina, a swimming pool at the Leninskiy Komsomol sports training center, summer and winter movie theaters in the settlement of Mashtagi, a health center to handle 500 patients in the settlement of Razina, a 400-bed medical block at the Dzhapardize hospital, the first phase of the health village in the settlement of Pirshagi, a railroad workers' boarding house in the settlement of Bilgya and so forth.

All these and other questions were raised during past meetings and in voters' speeches at election meetings. I am happy to be able to report today that most of the instructions you have given to your representatives on soviets have been fulfilled. (tumultuous applause) The comrades who spoke today have given new instructions. I promise that they will be fulfilled. Not everything was said, of course. I will try to do all I can to carry out your wishes. (tumultuous applause) We know that there are still many acute problems whose solution requires more persistent and painstaking work. Housing construction is the most important of them, one that affects the interests of many Baku people and worries them.

In recent years the landscape of your rayon, especially the settlement of Razine, has been adorned by many elegant, high-rise blocks with comfortable apartments. On 25 January I went with rayon leaders to visit a new housing development in the settlement of Razina. I visited the apartments of several newcomers and asked how they were settling in. Most of them had moved from oilfield territories where they had lived for a long time. It was nice to see how they are living now and to hear that they are satisfied and grateful for the party's concern. (tumultuous applause)

However, in our republic there are still many people living on oilfield territory who need improved housing conditions. All this demands the acceleration of housing construction in your rayon and in Baku as a whole. Unfortunately, last year the rate of housing construction in Baku and in Leninskiy Rayon in particular not only failed to increase but actually fell. The leaders of the Baku Gorispolkom and Glavbakstroy, who are to blame for the failure each year to make use of appropriations for housing construction, bear direct responsibility for this. The city leaders must take effective measures to improve housing construction in Baku, and in Leninskiy Rayon in particular, and insure the fulfillment of the 1980 plans and the complete utilization of the funds earmarked by the state. (tumultuous applause)

Interruptions in water, gas and electricity supplies evoke much justified criticism from working people. Although definite work is being done in this direction--new water towers and pumping stations are being constructed, gas lines are being repaired and replaced--it must frankly be said that in this important work city and rayon party and soviet organs, organizations and services are exploiting by no means all the potential and reserves available to them.

The number of complaints of shortcomings in trade services remains great. We are aware of the objective difficulties in supplying the population with certain goods, but we cannot tolerate the bad organization of trade or the negligence of some of its leaders. Nor have violations of Soviet trade rules, the deception of customers and the concealment of goods in short supply in order to sell them at raised prices been eliminated. The residents of the settlements of Razina rightly complained of this during our 25 January conservation with them at the settlement soviet. The Leninskiy Raykom and the local soviets must constantly monitor the organization of trade and involve the aktiv and the collective's workers in this.

The peculiarity of Leninskiy Rayon is that on its territory it is possible intensively to construct leisure zones, preventive clinics and boardinghouses and organize suburban subsidiary farms through the efforts of labor collectives. Many enterprises in your rayon have such experience. Workers speak favorably of the machine-builders' family boardinghouse, where good conditions have been created for leisure. The collectives of Leninneft's underground and capital well repair shop have organized a subsidiary farm. In their free time the oilmen grow vegetables and greens that end up in the workers' canteen. This useful practice should be encouraged, working people's initiative should be developed, and the local soviets are called upon to play a great role in this.

The rayon's oilmen enjoy deserved fame. The Sabunchey, Balakhanov and Ramanov oil deposits are some of the oldest not just in the republic, but in the country. More than 320 million tons of oil has been extracted from them over more than a century of operation. But these oil stores are by no means exhausted. That is why the application of secondary and tertiary methods of oil extraction and other progressive methods of increasing the oil yield of strata in old fields, in your rayon in particular, have assumed great topicality.

Many technical innovations in oil extraction were first tried out on the rayon's oilfields. Various ways of affecting the strata and the critical zone of wells and combating the appearance of sand [peskoproyavleniya], the simultaneous separate exploitation of several strata and centrifugal and electrical deep-well pumps first made their appearance here. The promising processes of the intrastratum moving seat of combustion, of treating the strata with steam and others have been introduced during the ninth and 10th 5-year plans. All this enabled the rayon's oilmen to put forward the valuable initiative of stabilizing oil extraction on old fields, to maintain the level of extraction for a number of years and to cope successfully with the plans and pledges. [paragraph continues]

However, of late the leadership of the Leninneft oil and gas extraction administration and oilfield engineering and technical personnel have unfortunately relaxed the attention paid to these questions, and this has adversely affected the results of work. Daily oil extraction in 1979 was 358 tons down from 1975.

We are entitled today to make serious complaints about the leaders of the Leninneft Oil and Gas Extraction Administration and the Azneft Association, who are failing to show due consistency in resolving the task of stabilizing oil extraction in the rayon. In particular, evidence of this is provided by the fact that the administration, having begun work to introduce the intrastratum moving seat of combustion process back in 1972, has at present only 42 wells using this method, as against the 128 envisaged by the plan. In 1975 the Leninneft Association was the first in the republic to start to introduce the shaft method of exploitation. It was planned to commission the first phase of the shaft in 1980. However, construction is going very slowly. Nonetheless, the timely completion of the first phase would make it possible to obtain an additional 72,000 tons of oil just in the current year, and after full completion an extra 300,000 tons of oil each year. The leaders of the Azneft Association, the Leninneft Oil and Gas Extraction Administration and the Leninskiy Raykom must carefully investigate the reasons for the present lag and take the necessary measures to eliminate the shortcomings. The Leninneft Oil and Gas Extraction Administration must again become a school of leading experience in our republic's oil and gas extraction industry. (tumultuous applause)

Comrades! The heightening of people's sense of responsibility for the work entrusted to them and the strengthening of labor discipline are of great importance for successfully resolving economic tasks in every sector. "...Discipline and order," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum, "are needed everywhere. They are particularly necessary now that the scale of economic activity has increased collossally and the network of economic interconnections is becoming increasingly complex, dense and ramified."

In recent years the republic's party organization and soviet, economic, trade union and Komsomol organizations have done much to strengthen labor discipline, insure high organization in production and reduce cadre turnover in the national economy. However, practice shows that we are by no means making full use of this important reserve for accelerating economic development and have not imposed proper order in all sectors. Suffice it to say that in the first 6 months of 1979 alone the total loss of worktime in Baku enterprises as a result of whole-day or intrashift idle time, absenteeism and absences authorized by the administration was more than 153,000 man-days. This means that each day 1,300 men were not at work in city enterprises for these reasons.

The Baku Gorkom and raykoms do not always take effective measures to heighten economic leaders' personal responsibility for strengthening labor discipline and order in production. Many associations and enterprises, the facts show, have grown accustomed to violations of the internal regulations and do not make a principled assessment of absenteeism and losses of worktime.

The recent CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, USSR Council of Ministers and AUCCTU resolution "On Further Strengthening Labor Discipline and Reducing Cadre Turnover in the National Economy" contains important tasks and specific, effective measures. In the light of this document party, soviet, economic, trade union and Komsomol organs must intensify the struggle against violations of labor discipline, slovenliness and laxity and display a comprehensive approach toward resolving the questions of making efficient use of worktime in interprises and organizations. It is impossible to tolerate a situation where local organs unjustifiably enlist people from enterprises and institutions for various jobs that have no direct connection with their production activity and where meetings, conferences, seminars, rallies, sports competitions, surveys of amateur artistic activity and other activities are held during worktime. [paragraph continues]

The state of labor discipline is one of the main indicators of work and must unfailingly be taken into account when the results of socialist competition are being summed up and when the title of communist labor collective is being conferred and reaffirmed.

A healthy moral climate in the collective and highly effective moral education play a great role in strengthening labor discipline. The Leninsky Rayon party organization and enterprise and organization collectives are doing much work in this direction. However, there must be no resting on laurels. You have every condition and opportunity to raise the standard of moral education to a qualitatively new and higher level.

As the experience we have accumulated shows, moral factors have an effective role in the dynamic development of the republic. Everyday purposeful ideological education work to assert the principles of the moral code of the builder of communism in Soviet people's way of life and behavior and an uncompromising struggle against things contrary to communist morality and all negative phenomena are an important condition of implementing the party's plans. It is precisely in creative labor, in the struggle to fulfill the plans and socialist pledges that the working person's ideological and moral tempering takes place and the Soviet man's best moral qualities are consolidated.

The system of moral education that has taken shape in the republic reflects the main aspects of the theory and practice of ideological work. The task is to insure that all the elements of this system are established in every labor collective and party organization. This work must be carried out consistently and persistently in collectives, at working people's place of residence, in hostels, in housing developments and in settlements; the links between enterprises and educational establishments must be strengthened and worker collectives' influence on all the rayon's social life must intensify. This approach will help you to develop and augment the wonderful worker traditions whose foundations were laid in the revolutionary struggle, in selfless labor for the good of our homeland. (tumultuous applause)

The CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Developing Ideological and Political Education Work," the recommendations of the all-union scientific and practical conference on moral education held in April 1979 in Baku and the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee resolution on the results of that conference have equipped the republic's communists with a detailed program for ideological work. Its implementation will raise the quality and efficiency of the whole cause of working people's communist education and will strengthen the party's ideological influence on the masses.

Dear comrades! We are faced with great, complex and responsible tasks in this jubilee year, the concluding year of the 10th 5-Year Plan. The party has appealed to Soviet people to make 1980 a year of shock work, work in Leninist, communist style. The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum and the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the 110th Anniversary of Vladimir Ilich Lenin's Birth" have determined the main directions of our organizational, mass political and ideological work to fulfill national economic tasks. These are, above all, the wide development of socialist competition, its orientation toward qualitative indicators, support for and the dissemination of the best experience and leading forms and method of work, and the rational, thrifty use of material financial and manpower reserves. The Central Committee November Plenum demanded that shortcomings in the economy's development be overcome more resolutely and that an atmosphere of businesslike efficiency, organization and a creative attitude toward work be created in every sector of the national economy and each production unit.

In the light of these high demands attention must be focused on the unsolved problems, the existing omissions must be eliminated more actively and purposefully, and every reserve must be brought into play. We must seek to insure that every enterprise fulfills the plans and socialist pledges in terms of all the technical and economic indicators. We have much to do to further improve the methods and forms of planning and administering the national economy.

Agricultural workers are faced with serious tasks, which were discussed in detail at the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Plenum in November 1979. They must surpass last year's record indicators for the production and procurements of all types of crop farming and livestock products, skillfully utilizing for this purpose the achievements of agricultural science and leading practice.

We must radically improve the state of affairs in capital construction, insure the timely commissioning of the most important national economic projects, considerably reduce construction times and raise the quality of construction, especially housing, improve labor organization and improve the operation of the whole construction conveyor.

In response to the party's appeal the collectives of Azerbaijan's enterprises, kolkhozes, sovkhozes, construction projects, institutions and organizations adopted the high socialist pledges published in the press recently. It is a matter of honor for every working person in Azerbaijan's industry to fulfill the 10th 5-Year Plan targets in terms of the volume of industrial production in only 4 years and 3 months, before the significant jubilees. (tumultuous applause) There can be no doubt that the republic's working people, as always, will be true to their word and will mark the year of the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth, the year of Soviet Azerbaijan's jubilee, the concluding year of the 5-year plan with the highest indicators in every sphere of the economy, science and culture. (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

Comrades! Allow me in conclusion to express cordial thanks to you and, through you, to Razinskiy Okrug voters and all Leninskiy Rayon working people for the great trust shown in me--my nomination as candidate for the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet. I greatly appreciate the fact that the working people of Azerbaijan's oldest oil region, who are renowned for their revolutionary, combat and labor traditions, have again nominated me as candidate. (tumultuous applause) regard the honor done to me as an expression of the boundless trust of the working people of Baku and the entire republic in the glorious Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee. (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

Today many warm words and kind wishes have been addressed to the republic party organization, the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, the Central Committee Bureau and myself. Thank you, comrades, for the high assessment and approval of our activity. (tumultuous, prolonged applause) I wholeheartedly thank my agent--Comrade Rafik Aliguli ogly Feyzullayev--all the comrades who have supported my nomination here, agitators, the members of the Okrug commission and all the activists working in the okrug's election centers. (tumultuous applause) I assure you, comrades--and you can be absolutely certain of this--that I will devote all my efforts, knowledge, experience and energy to justifying your trust and I will continue faithfully to serve the people and the Communist Party. (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

Allow me on your behalf and on behalf of all Azerbaijan's working people to assure the Leninist CPSU Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally that the republic's working class, kolkhoz peasantry and intelligentsia will demonstrate their unshakable dedication to the party's cause, October's cause, the great Lenin's cause, with new production achievements. (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

Long live our great motherland--the USSR! (tumultuous applause)

Long live the Soviet peoples' inviolable friendship and fraternity! (tumultuous applause)

Glory to the CPSU--The inspirer and organizer of all our victories! (tumultuous, prolonged applause. All stand. Cries of "Glory to Lenin! Glory to the party! Glory to the motherland! Long live the Leninist CPSU Central Committee! Glory to the Azerbaijan CP!")

PRAVDA OBITUARY OF SOVIET DIPLOMAT YAKOV MALIK

LD191527 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Feb 80 p 3 LD

[Obituary of Yakov Aleksandrovich Malik]

[Text] After severe illness Yakov Aleksandrovich Malik, prominent Soviet diplomat, member of the CPSU since 1938 and USSR deputy foreign minister, died on 11 February 1980 in his 74th year.

Ya.A. Malik was born on 6 December 1906 in Ostroverkhovka village, Zmiyevskiy Rayon, Kharkovskaya Oblast. After starting his working life in 1922, Ya.A. Malik pursued a great careet, giving all his energy and knowledge to serving the Communist Party and Soviet people's cause.

On graduating from Kharkov National Economic Institute in 1931 Ya.A. Malik was assigned to Komsomol work. In 1937 he transferred to the diplomatic service. Here his qualities as a prominent figure in Soviet foreign policy were displayed to the full.

Ya.A. Malik held a number of responsible diplomatic posts in central apparatus of the USSR MVD and abroad. In 1942-1945 and 1953-1960 he was ambassador to Japan and to Britain, from 1948 through 1952 he was USSR representative in the UN Security Council, and from 1968 through 1976 he was USSR permanent representative at the United Nations. In 1946-1953 and from 1960 to the last days of his life he was a USSR deputy foreign minister.

Ya.A. Malik participated in the work of many important international meetings and conferences.

He was elected candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and was a delegate to the 25th CPSU Congress.

In all spheres of diplomatic service, whereever the party and government sent him, Ya.A. Malik fulfilled honorably the tasks entrusted to him in implementing the peace-loving Leninist foreign policy. Through his principle, industry, modesty and responsiveness he won respect among personnel on the foreign policy front.

The Soviet Government valued Ya.A. Malik's services highly and awarded him three Orders of Lenin, the Order of the October Revolution, two Orders of the Labor Red Banner, the Badge of Honor Order and medals.

The memory of Ya.A. Malik, a principled communist, tireless worker, a sensitive and modest man will be kept forever in our hearts.

[Signed] L.I. Brezhnev, Yu.V. Andropov, A.A. Gromyko, A.P. Kirilenko, A.N. Kosygin, M.A. Suslov, D.F. Ustinov, K.U. Chernenko. V.V. Kuznetsov, B.N. Ponomarev, K.V. Rusakov, N.M. Pegov. G.M. Korniyenko, V.F. Maltsev, I.N. Zemskov, L.E. Ilichev, A.G. Kovalev, S.P. Kozyrev, V.F. Stukalin, N.P. Firyubin, D.A. Troyanovskiy, I.M. Yezhov, A.I. Grishchenko.

SHCHERBITSKIY TOURS DNEPROPETROVSKAYA OBLAST ENTERPRISES

AU151841 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 14 Feb 80 AU

[Text] While in Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast, Comrade Shcherbitskiy visited a number of industrial enterprises and projects, spoke to party and economic leaders, workers and specialists, inquired how advanced collectives were accomplishing planned tasks and fulfilling socialist pledges in the final year of the 5-year period and how they were increasing production efficiency, improving production qualities and fulfilling the plans for social development.

In the Central Bureau for Technical Information and Propaganda of the Ukrainian Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary inspected an exposition highlighting the experience of the oblast's industrial enterprises.

While visiting the shops of the Dnepropetrovsk electric locomotive plant, Vladimir Vasilyevich Shcherbitskiy inquired about the progress made in the plant's reconstruction and inspected the enterprise's production that meets the high demand of the country's economy.

In the Southern Machinebuilding Plant Production Association Comrade Shcherbitskiy received an account of implementation of a program for technical improvement of production and production items and on modernization of the machine fleet. Wheel tractors that are being built there are more comfortable and controllable. They have received international recognition and are being exported to many countries.

Problems concerning acceleration in technical progress, mastering of planned capacities of shops and machine units and expanded output of many production items--particularly of consumer goods--were discussed at Dneprodzerzhinsk enterprises--the Azot Production Association and the Ordzhonikidze coke-chemical plant.

At the Dzerzhinskiy metallurgical plant in Dnepropetrovsk, Vladimir Vasilyevich Shcherbitskiy familiarized himself with progress made in the construction of a large oxygen converter shop.

While visiting enterprises, Vladimir Vasilyevich Shcherbitskiy inspected plant dining rooms, service facilities, called the attention of leaders and of enterprise trade union committee chairmen to the need to develop subsidiary farms and to constantly improve working and living conditions for the people.

Comrade Shcherbitskiy familiarized himself in detail with a program for accelerated development of broiler poultry farming being implemented in the oblast on an industrial basis and is an important reserve to increase meat production.

In Dneprodzerzhinsk Vladimir Vasilyevich Shcherbitskiy inspected a new residential district of the city located on the left Dnepr bank, spoke to its inhabitants and inquired about the state of trade and consumer services.

A meeting with leading workers of party, soviet and economic organs was held in Dneprodzerzhinskiy Gorkom headquarters. The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary shared his impressions of the tour, highly appraised the smooth and coordinated work of Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast party organizations and labor collectives and particularly of those in Dneprodzerzhinsk City. At the same time he pointed out, in their activity there also are serious omissions. In Dneprodzerzhinsk a great deal has been done to promote public services and amenities and to protect the environment, yet it is necessary to do even more.

On the Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast tour Comrade Shcherbitskiy was accompanied by obkom First Secretary Kachalovskiy and oblispolkom Chairman Boyko.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

WEST SIBERIAN HYDROCARBON PRODUCTION FIGURES REPORTED

Budapest MUSZAKI ELET in Hungarian 25 Jan 80 p 19 WA

[Article by Gennadiy Pisarievskiy: "Utilization of West Siberian Petroleum, Natural Gas Deposits"]

[Excerpts] During the first 3 years of the 10th 5-Year Plan, over 630 million tons of petroleum and 208 billion cubic meters of natural gas were extracted [in Western Siberia]. By the end of 1978, daily production amounted to 720,000 tons of petroleum and somewhat more than 280 million cubic meters of natural gas. In 1979 the national increase in hydrocarbon production will come entirely from Western Siberia. According to the plan, 1979 extraction of petroleum--including gas condensates--must increase by 20.5 million tons while that of natural gas must increase by 30 billion tons. Thus the annual value of production will amount to 593 million tons in the case of petroleum and 404 billion cubic meters in the case of natural gas. Siberian petroleum, coal and natural gas reserves will be the basis for the increased fuel industry and energy potential of the Soviet Union in the coming 10 years. At the same time, construction of oil and gas lines, railways and electric power lines must be continued in the area so that the fuels and electric power produced here will reach the European parts of the nation. All this is exceptionally costly. During the first 3 years of the 10th 5-Year Plan, investments implemented in Western Siberia amounted to R12 billion. However, these investments are realized quickly.

SPOKESMAN INDICATES CHANGE IN SOVIET ENERGY STRATEGY

LD171628 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 17 Feb 80 LD

[Text] The Soviet Union will make considerable changes in its energy strategy, according to a spokesman for the government planning committee. Addressing journalists in Moscow, he said that oil would be used more as a raw material for the chemical industry and less as a fuel. With the development of oil deposits in Siberia, oil now makes up half of the energy balance and the country leads the world in its extraction. Now oil will be gradually replaced by coal, the resources of which can last for thousands of years, as well as natural gas and nuclear fuel.

REPORTS OF BREZHNEV GREETINGS TO ECONOMIC WORKERS

Fertilizer Plant Builders Message

LD181637 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Feb 80 p 1 LD

[Text of L. Brezhnev greetings message]

[Text] To the construction workers, installation workers, chemical workers, party, trade union and Komsomol organizations and all participants in the construction of the compound mineral fertilizer production complex at the Cherepovets chemical plant.

Dear comrades!

I cordially congratulate you on a great labor victory in completing the construction and commissioning of a major complex to produce 1.7 million tons of compound mineral fertilizers per year at the Cherepovets chemical plant.

Your achievements were the result of great organizational and mass political work by party and social organizations, selfless labor by workers and creative initiative by all participants in construction, the skillful utilization of a rich arsenal of advanced working methods and extensive use of scientific and technical achievements.

The creation of the big compound mineral fertilizer complex in the city of Cherepovets will contribute to successfully resolving the task set by the party of increasing the yield of agricultural crops in the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone.

The CPSU Central Committee has received with great satisfaction the patriotic initiative by the plant's operators regarding the startup of the commissioned capacities ahead of schedule, by the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth. Through this the country will obtain this year an additional 150,000 tons-plus of mineral fertilizers that are very valuable to agriculture.

Your labor victory is a specific contribution to fulfilling the tasks set by the 25th CPSU Congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums in further developing the country's agriculture.

I wish you, dear comrades, health, happiness and great new successes for the good of our beloved motherland.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev

Congratulations to Mill Builders

LD181629 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Feb 80 p 1 LD

[Text of L. Brezhnev greetings message: "On the Labor Victory"]

[Text] To the construction and installation workers, metallurgists, party, trade union and Komsomol organizations and all who participated in the construction of the 150 Rolling Mill at the Beloretsk M.I. Kalinin metallurgical combine

Dear comrades!

I cordially congratulate you on your great labor victory in successfully completing construction of the modern automated 150 Rolling Mill, with a capacity of 400,000 tons of rolled wire a year, at the Beloretsk M.I. Kalinin metallurgical combine.

The construction within reduced times of a new design of high-speed mill with a thermic section is a substantial contribution to the fulfillment of the 25th CPSU Congress decisions on the further development of ferrous metallurgy and its technical reequipment. Use of the progressive product produced at this mill will make it possible to increase labor productivity in the production of metal products, to improve their quality considerably and to obtain a great saving in a number of sectors of the national economy.

The construction of the 150 mill is one example of the fruitful fulfillment of the comprehensive program of socialist economic integration. This mill has been planned and constructed in cooperation with GDR workers and engineers.

The successes achieved have been made possible thanks to the selfless labor of construction and installation workers and the combine's metallurgists, the broad development of socialist competition and the great organizational and political work of party, trade union and Komsomol organizations.

I express confidence that the combine's metallurgists will devote all their strength, knowledge and experience to the speediest startup of the capacities of this rolling mill, will mark the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth with new labor successes and insure the ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of the 5-year plan.

I wish you, dear comrades, strong health and further successes for the good of our motherland.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev

Nuclear Powerplant Builders Greeting

LD192224 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 19 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent greetings to participants in the construction of the Vladimir Ilich Lenin nuclear powerplant in Leningrad. The message says:

Dear comrades: I offer you heartfelt congratulations for a great labor victory--the completion of building and commissioning of the No 3 power unit of the Leningrad Lenin AES, and the raising of its capacity to 3 million kw. The collectives of builders, assemblers and operators, in creative alliance with workers, engineering and technical staff, scientists and white-collar staff at industrial enterprises, research and design organizations, have reduced the period of building and assembling and precommissioning adjustment work by 1 and 1/2 times as compared with the station's No 1 unit.

Your inspired labor for the benefit of the socialist homeland is an example of a creative attitude to solution of the tasks posed by the 25th CPSU Congress for the accelerated development of the country's fuel and power complex. The success ahieved has been possible thanks to concentration of material and labor resources at decisive stages of building, to selfless labor, creative initiative and a lofty sense of responsibility on the part of all involved in construction of the station, and to purposeful organizational and political work by party, trade union and Komsomol organizations as well as broadly-deployed socialist competition for reducing time periods and achieving high quality of work.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev expressed the conviction that the powerplant collective will apply all its strength, knowledge and experience to the fulfillment of socialist pledges for the mastering of planned capacity of the No 3 power unit ahead of schedule and for overplan generation of electric power this year.

Comrade Brezhnev wishes the participants fresh labor victories in implementing the decisions of the November 1979 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and in completing construction and raising the capacity of the Leningrad AES to 4 million kw.